Vol. 12.

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A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

----OF----

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN,

(Continued.)

VICTORIA.—Continued. ADHESIVE STAMPS.—Continued.

June, 1861.

Same type as issue of September 1st, 1854, engraved on white wove paper, watermarked "SIX PENCE."

Perforated 12. 161 6p black

August, 1861.

Same type, paper, impression and watermark as corresponding value of the issue of October, 1860.

Perforated 12, 162 6p black 163 6p gray black

September, 1861.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 1834x221/4 mm.

Watermarked "ONE PENNY."
Perforated 12.

164 Ip green Reprint.

1891

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2.
166 1p bright yellow green

April, 1862.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 20x23 mm.



Watermarked "SIX PENCE." Perforated 12. 166 6p black Reprint.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2.

6p black 167 September, 1862.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of July, 1860.

Watermarked "FIVE SHILLINGS."

Perforated 12.

168 4p rose

October, 1862.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue; watermarked single lined numerals corresponding with the values expressed on the stamps.

1º Perforated 12.

169 2p red lilac

2p lilac 170

2p slate I7I 4p rose 172

Varieties:

a. Imperforate. (1863)

4p rose

b. Rouletted 8. (1863)

174 4p rose

c. Watermarked



4p rose

2º Perforated 121/2.

176 4p rose

December, 1862.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue, watermarked "THREE PENCE." Perforated 12.

2p lilac

January 19th, 1863.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of September, 1861, watermarked single

lined numeral

1º Perforated 12.

178 Ip green

179 Ip pale green
Variety: Unwatermarked.

180 Ip green

2º Perforated 123/2.

181 Ip green Tune, 1863.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of April, 1862, watermarked single lined numeral "6,"

1º Perforated 12.

6p black

2º Perforated 121/2.

6p black

Variety: Unwatermarked. 6p black

184

August, 1863.

Same type as issue of October, 1862 typographed on various papers, unwater marked.

ro Thick wove paper.

Perforated 123/2.

4p rose

2º Thin bluish wove paper, glazed.

Perforated 121/2.

186 4p rose

December, 1863.

Same type, impression and paper as issue of January 19th, 1863, watermarked double

lined numeral

Perforated 12.

187 Ip green 188 1p deep green

1863.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size' 19x22 1/2 mm.



Watermarked double lined numeral

Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

189 4p rose

4p deep rose

Variety: Imperforate.

4p rose 191

1864.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on various papers, watermarked single lined numeral corresponding with the value



expressed on the stamp.

1º White wove paper, varying in texture. Perforated 12, 123/2, 13, simple and compound.

1p yellow green 192 193 Ip bluish green 194 Ip green 2p violet 2p red lilac 196 2p lilac 197

198 2p slate 4p rose IOO 200 4p carmine 8p orange 201

Varieties : a. Imperforate. 202 Ip green 2p lilac 203 4p rose 204 b. Double impression.

2p red lilac 205

Reprint. 1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2.

8p orange yellow 2º Yellowish white wove paper, varying

in texture. Perforated 12, 121/2, 13, simple and compound.

Ip green 207

November 22d, 1864. Same type as corresponding value of the issue of September 1st, 1864, typographed on greenish wove paper, watermarked single

lined numeral "2. 1º Perforated 12. 208 2sh blue on greenish

Variety: Unwatermarked. 2sh blue on greenish 2º Perforated 121/4. 210 2sh blue on greenish

Typographed on various papers. Sizes: 6 pence and 10 pence, 18 1/2 x23 mm; I shilling, 21x201/2 mm.

1º White wove paper, watermarked single lined numeral "6."



Perforated 12, 121/2, 13. 6p deep blue 211 212 6p blue

2° White wove paper, single lined numeral "8." watermarked



Perforated 12, 121/2, 13. 10p slate (End 1865) Variety: Unwatermarked.

214 Iop slate

3° Blue wove paper, watermarked single lined numeral "1."



Perforated 12, 121/2. 1sh blue on blue (April 10th, 1865) 215 216 1sh deep blue on blue Variety: Unwatermarked.

1sh blue on blue 217

June, 1866.

Same types as corresponding values of the issues of January, 1861 and end of 1865, typographed on various papers.

1º White wove paper, watermarked "THREE PENCE."

Perforated 12. 218 3p claret 210

3p deep claret

Variety: Error of impression, four penny stamp printed in the color of the 3 penny. 4p claret

2° Pink wove paper, watermarked single lined

Perforated 12. 221 10p brown on pink 10p deep brown on pink 222

The 10 penny gray watermarked 10 is a color changeling.

October, 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 181/2×23 mm.



Watermarked single lined "8."

Perforated 13.

3p lilac 223 3p red lilac

Variety: Unwatermarked.

3p red lilac

January, 1867

Same types as the corresponding values of the issues of 1864, 1865 and October, 1866, typographed on white wove paper.

I. Unwatermarked.

1º, Perforated 111/2, 12, 121/2, 13.

226 Ip green 2p lilac 227

228 4p rose

2º Perforated 13.

6p blue 229

II. Watermarked double lined "I."

1º Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

Ip yellow green 230

231 2p lilac

2º Perforated 13.

3p lilac 232

233 6p blue

III. Watermarked double lined "2."

Perforated 13.

234 6p blue

IV. Watermarked single lined " 4."

1º Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

235 Ip yellow green 2p lilac

236

2º Perforated 13.

6p blue 237

V. Watermarked double lined "4."

1º Perforated 12, 123/2, 13.

238 ' Ip green

2p lilac 239

4p rose 240

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

4p rose 241

b. Double impression.

4p rose 242

2º Perforated 13.

243 6p blue

VI. Watermarked single lined "6."

Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

ip green 244

245

VII. Watermarked single lined " 8." Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

246 Ip green

247 2p lilac 248

4p rose

VIII. Watermarked "SIX PENCE."

1º Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

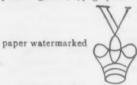
Ip green

2º Perforated 13.

250 6p blue

December, 1867.

Same types as corresponding values of preceding issue, typographed on white wove



1º Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

251 Ip yellow green

1p green 2p lilac 252

253

254 2p gray lilac

255 2p red lilac

256 4p rose

257 4p deep rose

4p carmine rose 258

6p blue 250

260 6p deep blue

261 op lilac blue

262 6p indigo

Varieties .

a. Imperforate.

263 2p red lilac

h. Unwatermarked.

264 6p blue

Reprints :

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2,

265 1p green

266 1p yellow green

266a 4p rose

2º Perforated 121/2.

267 3p lilac

3p red lilac 268

3p slate 260

January, 1868.

Typographed on yellow wove paper. Size: 21 1/2 x22 1/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12½.

270 5sh blue on yellow

July, 1868.

Same type as preceding issue but the crown and lettering are printed in carmine. Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

271 5sh blue and carmine

272 5sh pale blue and carmine

October, 1869.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of October, 1866.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 12½, 13.

273 3p yellow

274 3p orange

Reprint:

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 12 1/2.

275 3p orange yellow

January, 1870.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 181/2x221/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 11½, 12, 12½, 13. 276 2p lilac

270 2p mauve

End of 1870.

Same type as corresponding value of the issue of December, 1867, typographed on white wove paper.

1º Watermarked "THREE PENCE."

Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

278 6p blue

2° Watermarked "FOUR PENCE." Perforated 12, 12½, 13.

279 6p blue

February, 1871.
Provisional issue.

Ten penny stamps of the issue of June, 1866, surcharged in blue with new value, as per illustration.



Watermarked single lined "10."

Perforated 12. 280 9p on 10p brown on pink, blue surcharge

Variety : Double surcharge.

281 9p on top brown on pink, blue surcharge

March, 1873.

Typographed on various papers. Sizes: 2 pence, 19½x23½ mm., 9 pence, 19x23mm.

A. White wove paper.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 11 1/2, 12, 121/2, 13.

282 2p mauve

283 2p red lilac

Reprint.

1891

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2. 284 29 mauve

B. Colored wove paper.



Watermarked single lined "to." Perforated 12, 12½.

285 9p brown on rose

September, 1873.

Provisional issue.
One penny stamps of the issue of December 1867, surcharged in red with new value, as per illustration.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2, 13.

86 ½p on 1p green, red surcharge

February 9th, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size:



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 111/2, 121/2, 13. 287 1/2 p carmine 288 %p rose

August, 1875.

Same types as corresponding values of the issues of April 10th, 1865, and March, 1873. typographed on colored wove paper.

Watermarked V over Crown.

1º Perforated 12, 121/2. 280 gp brown on rose

Reprint :

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. 290 9p brown on pink

The paper used for this reprint is the same as that used for the 1 penny of 1891.

2º Perforated 121/2, 13. 29I 1sh blue on blue

Reprint.

20x231/2 mm.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2.

1sh blue on blue

December, 1st, 1875. Typographed on white wove paper; size



Watermarked V over Crown. Persorated 111/2, 121/2.

293 Ip green

Reprint.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2. 1p yellow green 294

Same type, impression and paper as corresponding value of the issue of December, 1867.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 1234, 13. 6p ultramarine

Reprint :

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown Perforated 12, 121/2. 6p ultramarine

August, 1876.

Provisional issue.

Nine penny stamps of the issue of August, 1875, surcharged in blue with new value, as per illustration.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 111/2, 12, 121/2. 8p on 9p brown on rose, blue surcharge

October 4th, 1876.

Typographed on colored wove, paper. Size: 20x231/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown, Perforated 111/2, 121/2, 13. 298 1sh blue on blue 1sh deep blue on blue 299

Reprint.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2. 1sh blue on blue

February, 1877.

Same type as the I, 2 and 4 penny stamps of the issue of December, 1867, typographed on rose wove paper.

1º Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2, 13. 8p brown on rose

2º Watermarked single lined " 10."

Perforated 12, 121/2, 13. 302 8p brown on rose

1878.

A. 1/2 penny stamps of the issue of February 9th, 1874, I penny stamps of the issue of December 1st, 1875 and 2 penny stamps of the issues of December, 1867 and March 1873, typographed on tinted wove paper,

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 121/2.

303 1/2 p carmine on pink 304 Ip green on yellow

305 Ip green on gray 2p mauve on lilac (issue of Dec., 306 1867)

307 2p mauve on green (issue of March, 1873

308 2p mauve on buff (issue of Mar., 1873) Varieties :

a. Double impression. 2p mauve on lilac b. Double perforation. 310 2p mauve on lilac

Reprint.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2. 311 2p mauve on lilac

B. Same type as issue of July, 1868, typo-graphed on white wove paper; the Crown and lettering are printed in carmine. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

312 5sh ultramarine and carmine

Same type as issue of March, 1873 but retouched, the outer border of the oval containing the head, being formed of two thin lines instead of a single thick one; typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 121/2.

2p mauve Variety : Imperforate.

314 2p mauve

October, 1880. A. Same type as corresponding value of the issue of December, 1867, typographed in aniline ink on white wove paper.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. 4p carmine 315

B. Same type as issue of July, 1868, but retouched. In the original die, the outer frame of the circular band containing the inscriptions is unbroken, while in the retouched die the frame stops at both sides of the crown. Typographed in aniline ink on white wove paper, the Crown and inscription being printed in carmine, Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/2.

5sh deep ultramarine and carmine 316

Reprint. 1891.

Watermarked V over Crown, Perforated 12, 121/2.

317 5sh deep ultramarine and carmine

January, 1881. Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 191/2 x231/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 121/2.

2p brown

Reprint. 1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2.

319 2p brown

June, 1881.

Typographed on green wove paper. Size: 191/2 x23 1/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. 320 2sh blue on green

Reprint.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2. 2sh blue on green

January, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper in anitine ink. Size: 191/2 x231/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. 322 4p carmine

Reprint.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2. 323 4p dull rose

1883.

Same types as issues of February 9th, 1874 and February, 1877, typographed in aniline ink on white or colored wove paper.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 121/2.

½p carmine 324 325 8p brown on rose

Reprint.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2.

326 1/2 p carmine rose

October 29th, 1883.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 1954 x231/2 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 121/2.

327 Ip green

Ip emerald green 328

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2. 329 1p yellow green

December 21st, 1883.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January, 1881. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

2p mauve 330

January 1st, 1885.

Stamps of the issue of October 1869, October 1876, June 1881 and January 1882, surcharged vertically STAMP DUTY at the sides.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

3p yellow, blue surcharge 33I

332 4p carmine

Ish blue on blue, black surcharge 333

334 2sh blue on green

Reprints.

1895.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

4p carmine, blue surcharge 335

336 1sh blue on blue, black surcharge 2sh blue on green, black surcharge The colors of the reprints are too bright.

Typographed on white or colored wove paper. Sizes: 1/2, 4, 6 penny, 193/2 x23mm.; 1, 2, 3, 8 penny, 1 and 2 shillings 191/2 x231/2

mm. The 3 and 6 pence are of the same type as the I penny, and the 2 shillings is of the same type as the 8 pence.

A. White wove paper.









Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. 1/2 p dull rose

338 339 1p green

Ip olive green 340

341 2p violet

342 2p mauve

3p bistre 343

344 4p crimson

345 6p blue 6p deep blue 346

Reprints.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2.

347 1/2p bright rose

348 1p yellow green

349 20 lilac

4p crimson

350a 6p ultramarine Colored wove paper.





Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 123/2.

8p rose on rose 351

1sh blue on yellow (December 1885) 352

353 2sh olive green on green (July 1886

Reprint.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 12 1/2.

1sh blue on yellow

End of 1886.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 1/2 penny, 20x231/4 mm., I and 6 pence, 23 14 x20 mm.







Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. ½p gray lilac 355

356 Ip green 6p blue 357

358 6p ultramarine

Reprint.

1895.

Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12, 121/2.

359 1/2p gray lilac

January, 1887.

Same type as 2 penny stamp of the issue of 1885-86, but with groundwork lined horizontally instead of being of solid color. Typographed on white wove paper. 1934 x24 mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2. 360 2p lilac 361 2p purple

Variety: Imperforate.

362 2p lilac

May 1887.

A. Same type as 1/2 penny stamp of the issue of end of 1886, typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked V over crown.

Perforated 121/2, ½p rose

363 364 1/2 p rose red B. Same type as 4 penny stamp of the issue of 1885-86, but groundwork lined horizontally. Size: 191/2 x23mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

4p rose red

C. Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 20x24mm.



Watermarked V over Crown,

Perforated 121/2.

Ish brown lilac

July, 1888.

Typographed on white wove paper Size: 19x23mm.



Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

1sh 6p blue

Reprint.

1891.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12, 121/2.

368 1sh 6p blue

September 18th, 1889.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

1sh 6p orange

January, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 20 1/ x23 3/mm.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 121/2.

370 Ip red brown

371 Ip orange brown

372 Ip venetian red

373 Ip orange

374 Ip yellow brown 375 Ip yellow

January 1st, 1891.

Typographed on white or colored wove paper. Size: 20 1/4 x24 1/4 mm,

A. Colored wove paper.



Watermarked V over Crown.
Perforated 12½.
376 2½p carmine on yellow
377 2½p deep carmine on yellow

B. White wove paper.



Watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12½.

378 5p chocolate

July, 1891.

Same type as issue of January, 189c,

typographed on pink wove paper. Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 12 1/2.
379 Ip brown orange on pink

End 1892.

Same type as 9 penny stamps of the issue of August, 1875, and as the 1 shilling stamp of the issue of May, 1887, "typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

380 op green

381 Ish deep claret

August 12th, 1895.

Same type as 2 shilling stamp of the issue of July, 1886, typographed on white wove

Watermarked V over Crown.

Perforated 121/2.

382 2sh yellow green



The Postage Stamps of the United States.

By John N. Luff. (Copyrighted. All rights reserved.) (Continued from page 441.)

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS. (Continued).

ISSUE OF 1879.

In February, 1879, when the leading bank note companies of New York were consolidated under the name of the American Bank Note Co., the new corporation assumed the contract of the Continental Bank Note Co. for the manufacture of postage stamps. For the production of the stamps for newspapers and periodicals the American Bank Note Co. used the plates of its predecessor and did not make any new plates, with the exception of a plate for the one cent value, to be hereafter described. For the two and three cents stamps plates 218B and 233B, respectively, were employed, the other plates of those values having been previously retired from use.

By Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879, the postage on newspapers and periodicals was fixed at the uniform rate of two cents per pound. In this connection the following official circular was sent to postmasters:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

DIVISION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES & POST CARDS.

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1879. The attention of Postmasters is hereby called to the fact, that on and after the first of May proximo, under the act of March 3d, 1879, matter of the second class, commonly known as newspaper and periodical matter, will be entitled to pass through the mail at a uniform rate of 2 cents per pound. Care will be taken not to collect payment on such matter at more than that rate. The same general regulations concerning the collection of newspaper postage, as have been heretofore promulgated, will remain in force and the same books and blanks, together with the newspaper and periodical stamps that are now outstanding, will continue to be used. In future, however, the issue of the three and nine cents denominations of newspaper and periodical stamps will be discontinued.

A. D. HAZEN.
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The rate of postage on printed matter of the second class, when sent through the mails by publishers and news agents, was reduced to one cent per pound by Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1885. This rate went into effect on July 1st, 1885, and necessitated the issue of a one cent stamp. On this subject the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated November 18th, 1885, says:

"To provide for wants that were certain to arise from the change in the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals sent by publishers and news agents to actual subscribers, authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1885, the Department began issuing, on the 3d of June, 1885, newspaper and periodical postage stamps of the denomination of I cent, for use after July I, 1885. This new denomination is of the same design and color as the stamps of the denominations from 2 to 10 cents in the same series; the only difference is in the numeral and the word indicating the value."

For this new value only one plate was made. Like the plates of the series made by the Continental Bank Note Co., it contained one hundred stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten stamps each. At the time of perforating, the printed sheets were divided horizontally into half sheets of fifty stamps. The imprint appears four times on each sheet, that is to say at the middle of the top, bottom and each side. It is "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. NEW YORK." in very small colored Roman capitals, 34 mm. high. The inscription is but 33 ½ mm. long, thus extending only partly over two stamps. It is not on a panel, as is customary, and is entirely without ornamental surroundings. Above the imprint at the top of the plate is "No. 482", in slanting letters and numerals, 3 mm. high.

The paper is the thick, soft, porous paper that was used for all issues made by this company. The gum varied from brownish yellow to white.

The perforation is, as usual, 12.

In the course of time the shades of the lower values changed to a considerable extent. The colors and shades are:

Thick Soft Porous Wove Paper.

t cent black, deep black, gray-black

2 cents black, deep black, gray-black, greenish black

3 cents black, deep black, gray-black

4 cents black, deep black, gray-black, greenish black

6 cents black, deep black, gray-black 8 cents black, deep black, gray-black

10 cents black, deep black, gray-black, greenish black

12 cents pale brown red, brown red, pale carmine rose-carmine, carmine, dark carmine, brown-carmine, lake

24 cents pale brown-red, brown-red, pale carmine, rosecarmine, carmine, dark carmine, brown-carmine, lake, violet-rose

36 cents brown-red, rose-carmine, dark carmine, violet-rose 48 cents pale brown-red, brown-red, dark carmine, lake violet-rose

60 cents pale brown-red, brown-red, rose-carmine, dark carmine, violet-rose

72 cents brown-red, dark carmine, lake

84 cents brown-red, rose-carmine, dark carmine, violet-rose

96 cents brown-red, rose-carmine, dark carmine

192 cents yellow-brown, brown, dark brown

3 dollars carmine-vermilion, deep carmine-vermilion

6 dollars blue, dark blue, chalky blue

o dollars yellow-orange, orange

12 dollars deep green, deep yellow green, blue-green

24 dollars dark violet

36 dollars dull rose, brown-rose, Indian red 48 dollars orange-brown, deep orange-brown

60 dollars pale purple, purple, deep purple

Variety:

60 cents dull brown-red Imperforate,

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for January, 1899 (pages 23 and 24) will be found a letter of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, re-

commending the destruction of certain obsolete postage stamps, of which a tabular statement is given. This table includes certain newspaper and periodical stamps, viz.:

3 cents 223,750 9 cents 101,240

A committee was appointed to carry out the suggested destruction. On referring to page 26 of the above mentioned number of the JOURNAL, it will be seen that, in due course, the committee reported the destruction of the official and uncurrent stamps of the regular issue but made no mention of any others. We may, therefore, conclude that at that time the newspaper and periodical stamps escaped, though it is probable that, at a later date, those of the nine cent denomination were destroyed.

The three cent stamp was again brought into use in the last quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, but the nine cents was not again

revived, as will be seen by referring to the accompanying tables.

The following statistics of issues of the newspaper and periodical stamps have been compiled from the annual reports of the Postmaster General and certain other sources of information.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880.

QUARTER ENDING:

			COMMIEN E	THE APPLICATION .		
		Sept. 30, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1879.	Mch. 31, 1880.	June 30, 1880.	Total.
2	cents	100,620	99.705	97,640	124,220	422,185
4	cents	57,325	58,555	56,655	68,260	240,795
6	cents	38,335	37,320	37,470	44,025	157,150
8	cents	27,750	26,930	28,410	34,240	117,330
10	cents	62,965	61,835	61,707	73,019	259,526
12	cents	28,035	26,965	27,090	31,290	113,380
	cents	26,900	22,475	26,170	30,405	105,950
36	cents	15,890	12,135	13,580	15,670	57,275
48	cents	11,040	9,620	9,965	10,995	41,620
60	cents	14,250	10,820	13.040	13,435	51,545
72	cents	7,640	4.370	6,630	7,005	25,645
	cents	6,405	3,805	6,485	6,515	23,210
96	cents	12,725	11,910	11,745	14,010	50,390
	cents	7,940	6,810	7,295	7,675	29,720
	dollars	8,075	5,964	7,498	7,582	29,119
-	dollars	3,441	3,679	3,606	3,270	13,996
	dollars	2,138	2,205	1,595	2,206	8,144
	dollars	2,161	2,657	1,851	2,935	9,604
24	dollars	1,035	939	1,043	1,291	4,308
36	dollars	540	452	779	550	2,321
	dallars		421	381	753	1,905
60	dollars	1,093	1,153	1,153	1,565	4,964

Whole number of stamps, 1,770,082. Value, \$1,252,903.30.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881.

		Sept. 30, 1880.	Dec. 31, 1880.	Mch. 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	Total.
2	cents	103,675	114,295	108,715	111,615	438,300
4	cents	63,980	69,185	72,430	70,330	275.925
6	cents	39,790	44,410	48,480	44,865	177,545

		Sept. 30, 1880.	Dec. 31, 1880.	Mch. 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	Total.
8	cents	30,845	34,270	36,300	33,780	135,195
10	cents	69,945	80,297	81,411	80,190	311,843
12	cents	28,715	34,230	39,630	34,550	137,125
24	cents	27,050	31,835	35,390	33,370	127,645
36	cents	14,840	17,540	17,225	15.670	65,275
48	cents	12,070	12,050	12,840	12,350	49,310
60	cents	12,585	13,855	16,250	15,780	58,470
72	cents	6,110	7,635	6,285	8,410	28,440
84	cents	4,975	6,890	7,090	6,300	25,255
96	cents	11,385	14,285	14,610	13,570	53,850
192	cents	6,855	9,055	8,725	7,880	32,515
3	dollars	6,472	7,949	8,626	7,813	30,860
6	dollars	2,989	4,454	4,009	3,642	15,094
9	dollars	2,043	1,622	2,875	1,783	8,323
12	dollars	2,428	2,385	2,894	2,504	10,211
24	dollars	932	885	938	960	3,715
36	dollars	340	752	755	653	2,500
48	dollars	275	601	518	456	1,850
60	dollars	1,339	2,082	1,723	1,398	6,542

Whole number of stamps, 1,995,788. Value, \$1,398,674.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882.

QUARTER ENDING:

		Sept. 30, 1881.	Dec. 31, 1881.	Mch. 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	Total.
2	cents	128,300	131,770	111,145	120,195	491,410
4	cents	79,495	80,320	73,505	79,745	313,065
6	cents	47,170	52,330	48,160	47,580	195,240
8	cents	36,540	37,595	34,940	37,955	147,030
10	cents	89,620	94,675	84,665	84,835	353,795
12	cents	34,595	37,470	39,145	37,430	148,640
24	cents	34,135	37,425	37,680	37,270	146,510
36	cents	18,790	18,580	18,535	19,220	75,125
48	cents	12,795	12,340	14.755	12,445	52,335
60	cents	16,070	16,320	17,765	15,145	65,300
72	cents	6,180	5,735	7,430	7,135	26,480
84	cents	5,925	4,840	7,610	6,445	24,820
96	cents	11,930	14,485	13,905	13,070	53,390
192	cents	8,730	8,640	8,200	10,245	35,815
3	dollars	7,917	6,938	9,292	8,152	32,299
	dollars	4,186	2,932	4,387	4,425	15,930
9	dollars	1,858	1,484	3,517	1,716	8,575
12	dollars	2,700	2,206	3.555	2,915	11,376
24	dollars	1,100	787	1,461	1,297	4,645
36	dollars	754	483	819	627	2,683
48	dollars	. 631	370	395	558	1,954
60	dollars	1,824	2,306	2,340	2,006	8,476

Whole number of stamps, 2,214,893. Value, \$1,602,069.70.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883.

QUARTER ENDING:

		-			
	Sept. 30, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1882.	Mch. 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	Total.
cents	106,220	103,940	102,475	101,025	413,660
cents	74,245	77,495	77,210	78,925	307,875
cents	49,755	50,700	52,345	51,510	204,310
cents	36,995	35,700	37,350	36,385	146,430
cents	84,820	81,725	85,410	80 020	331,975
cents	39,550	41,605	37,995	38,320	157,470
cents	41,765	41,695	43,630	40,750	167,840
cents	21,335	20,945	22,245	21,515	86,040
	14,035	16,700	15,975	15,885	62,595
		17,725	18,465	19.138	71,898
	8,070	9,210		9,525	35,455
	7,140	7,145	7,385	7,290	28,960
		17,405	15,525	16,405	61,965
			8,990	9,405	37,930
	7,418		9,701	9,142	35,143
	3,740	4,755	4,087		17,142
	1,901	3.039	2,422		9,994
	2,531	2,963			11,307
	1,417	1,079			5,605
					3,085
		435	503		2,149
dollars	2,317	2,072	2,266	2,456	9,111
	cents dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars dollars	cents 106,220 cents 74,245 cents 49,755 cents 36,995 cents 84,820 cents 39,550 cents 41,765 cents 21,335 cents 14,035 cents 16,570 cents 8,070 cents 7,140 cents 12,630 cents 7,645 dollars 7,418 dollars 3,740 dollars 1,901 dollars 1,417 dollars 807 dollars 563	cents 106,220 103,940 cents 74,245 77,495 cents 49,755 50,700 cents 36,995 35,700 cents 84,820 81,725 cents 39,550 41,605 cents 41,765 41,695 cents 21,335 20,945 cents 14,035 16,700 cents 16,570 17,725 cents 7,140 7,145 cents 12,630 17,405 cents 7,645 11,890 dollars 7,418 8,882 dollars 3,740 4,755 dollars 1,901 3,039 dollars 1,417 1,079 dollars 807 666 dollars 563 435	cents 106,220 103,940 102,475 cents 74,245 77,495 77,210 cents 49,755 50,700 52,345 cents 36,995 35,700 37,350 cents 39,550 41,605 37,995 cents 41,765 41,695 43,630 cents 21,335 20,945 22,245 cents 14,035 16,700 15,975 cents 16,570 17,725 18,465 cents 8,070 9,210 8,650 cents 7,140 7,145 7,385 cents 12,630 17,405 15,525 cents 7,645 11,890 8,990 dollars 7,418 8,882 9,701 dollars 3,740 4,755 4,087 dollars 2,531 2,963 2,958 dollars 1,417 1,079 1,306 dollars 563 435 503	cents 106,220 103,940 102,475 101,025 cents 74,245 77,495 77,210 78,925 cents 49,755 50,700 52,345 51,510 cents 36,995 35,700 37,350 36,385 cents 39,550 41,605 37,995 38,320 cents 41,765 41,695 43,630 40,750 cents 21,335 20,945 22,245 21,515 cents 14,035 16,700 15,975 15,885 cents 16,570 17,725 18,465 19,138 cents 8,070 9,210 8,650 9,525 cents 7,140 7,145 7,385 7,290 cents 12,630 17,405 15,525 16,405 cents 7,645 11,890 8,990 9,405 dollars 7,418 8,882 9,701 9,142 dollars 3,740 4,755 4,087 4,560<

Whole number of stamps, 2,207,939. Value, \$1,752,564.50. Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884.

			-			
		Sept. 30, 1883.	Dec. 31, 1883.	Mch. 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	Total.
2	cents	112,480	118,620	119,420	118,660	469,180
4	cents	85,595	86,830	94,825	88,525	355,775
6	cents	59,795	49,885	64,420	53,035	227,135
8	cents	45,810	39,225	48,865	39,620	173,520
10	cents	90,290	78,795	95,365	94,685	359,135
12	cents	43,310	41,110	41,845	39.585	165,850
24	cents	42,700	40,165	47.545	42,325	172,735
36	cents	24,885	20,605	26,130	22,515	94,135
48	cents	15.555	16,105	17,685	15,625	65,970
60	cents	18,250	18,235	22,195	19,880	78,560
72	cents	7,795	8,855	11,965	8,815	37,430
84	cents	5,800	9,430	7,950	8,330	31,510
96	cents	15.980	17,370	17,295	15,965	66,610
192	cents	8,370	11,245	11,070	9,380	40,065
3	dollars	7,696	10,978	8,708	8,559	35,941
	dollars	3.958	5,514	4,706	5,227	19,405
	dollars	2,425	3.459	2,979	3,111	11,974
	dollars	2.520	3.797	3,374	3,507	13,198
	dollars	1,260	1,775	1,730	1,025	5,790
36	dollars	614	180,1	1,053	857	3,605

	Sept. 30, 1883,	Dec. 31, 1883.	Mch. 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884	Total.
48 dollars	475	965	826	550	2,816
60 dollrrs	1,711	2,926	2,687	2,235	9,559

Whole number of stamps, 2,439,898. Value, \$1,923,217.80.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885.

QUARTER ENDING:

			6			
		Sept. 30, 1884.	Dec. 31, 1884.	Mch. 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Total.
I	cent				178,180	178,180
2	cents	118,240	114,135	119,010	134,490	485,875
3	cents				22,730	22,730
4	cents	86,335	86,555	91,200	104,480	368 570
6	cents	56,015	53,560	57,080	64,295	230,950
8	cents	41,010	38,975	44,760	47,680	172.425
10	cents	91,675	92,690	98,860	104,320	387,545
12	cents	40.425	41,635	42,530	55,915	108,505
24	cents	44,850	45,905	44,190	44.445	179,390
36	cents	22,705	22,315	25,195	18,040	88,255
48	cents	17,870	16,620	18,760	13,545	66,795
60	cents	18,670	20,080	21,405	15,260	75,415
72	cents	9,745	9,165	9,305	7,330	35,545
84	cents	7,190	6,830	9.515	6,570	30,105
96	cents	17,800	16,770	19.795	14,370	68,735
	cents	11,010	8,570	13,455	8,250	41,285
	dollars	10,871	7,967	9,829	9,612	38,279
6	dollars	4,492	4,094	4.983	4,479	18,048
9	dollars	2,852	2,658	2,782	3,084	11,376
12	dollars	3,147	3,307	3,441	3,409	13 304
24	dollars	1,735	1,528	1,539	1,747	6,549
36	dollars	668	790	815	820	3,093
48	dollars	432	820	724	630	2,606
60	dollars	3,106	2,919	3,200	2,529	11,754

Whole number of stamps, 2,717,314. Value, \$2,047,268.50.

Stamps issued issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886.

			_			
		Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mch. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Total.
1	cent	225,320	146,160	138,740	144 790	655,010
2	cents	90,930	94.950	113,465	120,180	419,525
3	cents	62,590	36,520	46,040	49,490	194.640
4	cents	49,955	63,205	76,160	82,895	272,215
6	cents	45,655	41,385	53,420	51,095	191,555
8	cents	29,125	29,410	38,890	37,535	134,960
10	cents	67,280	64,705	86,525	87,355	305,865
12	cents	29,045	29,870	37,795	36,345	133,055
24	cents	24,670	23,560	33,905	32,820	114,955
36	cents	13,260	10,935	14,820	16,355	55,370
48	cents	8,445	7,830	11,905	11,210	39,390
60	cents	10,545	10,285	11,860	11,190	43,880
72	cents	5,815	6,840	5,320	7,475	24,450

		Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Mch. 31, 1886.	Jnne 30, 1886.	Total.
84	cents	6,225	5,850	5,520	7,245	24,840
96	cents	12,520	10,635	12,480	13,065	48,700
	cents	10,105	7,025	7,155	7,850	32,135
	dollars	6,487	5,875	5,066	6,292	23,720
	dollars	3,255	3,465	3,473	4,200	14.393
	dollars	2,694	2,515	1,343	2,138	8,690
	dollars	2,625	2,142	1,662	2,198	8,627
	dollars	1,185	732	315	746	2.978
36	dollars	506	400	145	310	1,361
	dollars	390	310	160	85	945
60	dollars	1,356	595	860	1,391	4,202

Whole number of stamps, 2,755,461. Value, \$1,097,390.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887.

QUARTER ENDING:

			-			
		Sept. 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	Mch. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1887.	Total.
1	cent	134,625	155,290	164,870	149.760	604,545
	cents	116,380	126,945	129,440	117,640	490,405
	cents	40,845	47,740	57,140	56 570	202,295
	cents	74.165	84,315	92,095	77,700	328,275
	cents	48,685	50,585	57,495	50,035	206,800
8	cents	35,160	37,565	40,910	42,335	155,970
10	cents	85,795	95,145	96,250	92,738	369,928
12	cents	34 490	35,355	37,590	39,110	146,545
24	cents	31,050	34.845	36,095	32,455	134,445
	cents	13,625	15.485	18,390	17,465	64,965
48	cents	11,795	8,695	13,460	11,525	45.475
60	cents	12,090	11,050	13,940	13,135	50,215
72	cents	6,835	5,160	8,590	8,755	29,340
84	cents	5,355	5,165	8,835	6,870	26,225
96	cents	13,340	16,295	14,775	14,435	58,845
	cents	8,620	10,225	9.575	9,075	37,495
3	dollars	6,139	7,794	7,434	8,389	29,756
6		3,235	4.502	4.747	4,068	16,552
9	dollars	2,103	2,449	3,092	2,842	10,486
	dollars	2,043	2,258	2,635	3.135	10,071
24	dollars	772	889	975	1,582	4,218
36	dollars	285	342	580	526	1,733
	dollars	310	253	370	520	1,453
60	dollars	1,035	1,268	1,640	1,615	5,558

Whole number of stamps, 3,031,595. Value, \$1,364,413.80.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888.

		Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mch. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888,	Total.
I	cent	261,580	162,960	169,090	180,840	674,470
2	cents	137,130	136,645	132,365	134,430	540,570
3	cents	68,780	64,910	59,570	60,650	253,910

		Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mch. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Total.
4	cents	98,960	94,615	99,610	97,025	390,210
6	cents	57,815	56,830	59.825	60,240	234,710
8	cents	44,140	41,200	41,690	49,780	176,870
10	cents	107,735	102,470	101,920	109.325	421,450
12	cents	37,115	41,640	37,670	48,125	164,550
24	cents	39,120	37,155	34,530	40,655	151,460
36	cents	17,275	17.935	18,650	19,935	73,795
48	cents	13,785	13,880	12,440	17,050	57,155
60	cents	12,855	12,170	14.530	15,800	55.355
72	cents	7,385	7,630	8,890	11,225	35,130
84	cents	7,830	7,880	8,250	8,350	32,310
96	cents	14,565	16,610	16,875	20,845	68,895
	cents	10,150	11,005	10,775	12,810	44,740
	dollars	7,436	7,460	8,756	8,488	32,140
	dollars	4,572	3,477	4.715	4,698	17,462
	dollars	3,010	2,217	3,113	3.486	11,826
	dollars	2,777	2,466	3,742	3,573	12,558
	dollars	752	446	1,313	1,712	4,223
	dollars	616	173	481	735	2,005
	dollars	420	100	505	626	1,651
60	dollars	790	1,720	2,103	2,360	6,973

Whole number of stamps, 3,464,418. Value, \$1,588,425.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889.

			QUARTER	ENDING:		
		Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mch. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Total.
1	cent	136,560	146,360	176,990	236,050	695,960
2	cents	118,300	113,080	130,790	187,155	549,329
3	cents	49,630	49,590	63,660	66,210	229,090
4	cents	88,075	82,290	96,195	103,110	369,670
6	cents	56,695	53,200	64,605	66,940	241,440
8	cents	48,275	42,300	52,440	57,060	200,075
IO	cents	96,790	97,455	115,330	112,725	422,300
12	cents	44,405	35,515	46,620	54,880	181,420
24	cents	43,060	31,780	41,750	40,490	157,080
36	cents	27,755	15,560	22,115	20,525	85,955
	cents	18,055	11,485	15.455	15,915	60,910
60	cents	15,395	12,300	15,605	15.525	58,825
72	cents	9 530	6,710	10,525	8,500	35,265
84	cents	10,560	7,100	8,885	9,595	36,140
96	cents	16,785	16,650	16,055	18,365	67,855
192	cents	11,100	11,345	10,865	10,820	44,130
	dollars	9,255	6,814	9,656	9,370	35,095
6	dollars	4,902	3,813	5,092	4,476	18,283
9	dollars	2,301	2,135	3,210	3,130	10,776
	dollars		2,607	3,506	2,534	11,758
24	dollars	1,252	938	1,176	1,133	4,499
36	dollars	931	598	616	620	2,765
48	dollars	555	360	750	370	2,035
	dollars		1,750	2,060	1,570	7,210

Whole number of stamps, 3,527,861. Value, \$1,663,751

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890.

QUARTER ENDING:

		Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	Mch. 31, 1890	June 30, 1890.	Total.
1	cent	202,610	168,330	188,200	196,750	755,890
2	cents	153,340	141,730	150,150	160,600	605,820
3	cents	67,070	63,980	56,600	62,300	249,950
4	cents	102,555	86,615	88,000	91,700	368,870
6	cents	61,445	59,020	64,300	67,975	252,740
8	cents	48,395	45,275	48,125	55,625	197,420
10	cents	118,245	101,975	105,180	109,770	435,170
12	cents	50,620	49.935	57,850	59,120	217,525
24	cents	40,660	38,225	43,525	41,125	163,535
36	cents	20,490	17,865	21,710	20,575	80,600
48	cents	14,620	12,415	16,450	16,350	59,835
60	cents	15,750	13,235	16,645	18,020	63,650
72	cents	10,165	8,470	11,250	11,100	40,985
84	cents	8,665	6,585	11,435	9,100	35,785
96	cents	22,050	18,130	18,300	22,135	80,615
192	cents	14,215	12,150	12,950	11,375	50,690
	dollars	10,902	8,128	10,375	12,368	41,773
6	dollars	5,179	5,075	5,025	5.325	20,604
9	dollars	3,354	2,544	3,695	2,656	12,249
12	dollars	3,978	2,347	3.565	3,010	12,900
24	dollars	1,327	1,056	1,530	1,140	5.053
36	dollars	635	442	665	695	2,437
48	dollars	310	480	456	356	1,602
60	dollars	1,065	1,095	1,985	2,515	6,660

Whole number of stamps, 3,762,398. Value, \$1,711,464.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891.

			2			
		Sept. 30, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1890.	Mch. 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	Total.
I	cent	216,900	204,100	180,200	215,920	817,120
2	cents	178,300	160,050	147,150	170,660	656,160
3	cents	57,400	56,100	41,600	52,050	207,150
4	cents	106,550	97,875	89,375	102,755	396,555
6	cents	73,850	72.450	63,525	71,005	280,830
8	cents	59.375	57.375	51,325	61,990	230,065
10	cents	129,050	121,400	105,765	121,700	477,915
12	cents	64.375	61,725	61,850	64,335	252,285
24	cents	47,500	44,900	40,275	44,425	177,100
36	cents	25,425	23,325	19,950	22,645	91,345
48	cents	21,200	18,735	14,375	18,355	72,665
60	cents	22,605	18,410	16,540	19,065	76,620
72	cents	12,325	12,450	10,450	11,740	46,965
84	cents	10,975	10,600	9,675	11,435	42,685
96	cents	24,500	23,400	21,500	23,685	93,085
	cents	15,650	15,585	13,650	12,040	56,925
	dollars	13,090	11,975	12,235	12,223	49,523
6	dollars	6,729	5,565	5,870	5,930	24,094
9	dollars	3,766	3.990	3,395	3,227	14,378

		Sept. 30, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1890.	Mch. 31, 1891.	June 39, 1891.	Total.
12	dollars	3,940	2,960	3,900	3,659	14,459
	dollars	1,570	1,520	1,485	1,935	6,510
	dollars	835	915	665	1,025	3,440
	dollars	602	525	515	435	2,077
60	dollars	1,792	2,290	1,920	2,310	8,312

Whole number of stamps, 4,098,263. Value, \$2,055,798.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892.

QUARTER ENDING:

			Sommer or			
		Sept. 30, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Mch. 31, 1892.	June 30 1892,	Total.
1	cent	194,940	207,250	186,100	219,300	807,590
2	cents	158,325	160,800	159,850	168,775	647,750
3	cents	53,830	44,650	50,250	57,400	206,130
4	cents	91,505	97,025	94,400	107,175	390,105
6	cents	67,735	67,425	69,475	74,075	278,710
8	cents	52,945	62,175	55,250	58,950	229,320
10	cents	118,119	122,215	118,640	134,920	493,894
12	cents	64,265	61,900	63,275	66,800	256,240
24	cents	47,000	44,900	45,600	51.575	189,075
36	cents	22,545	21,975	23,400	25,950	93,870
48	cents	20,620	16,450	17,975	19,425	74,470
60	cents	20,890	16,460	17.700	20,830	75,880
72	cents	12,035	12,025	10,825	11,675	46,560
84	cents	10,560	10,150	10,400	10,850	41,960
	cents	23,945	23,875	21,775	25,500	95,095
192	cents	14,925	15,700	14,375	17,600	62,600
3			12,095	11,050	14,240	47,489
6	dollars	, , ,	5.705	5,790	6,263	23,782
9			4.C57	3,370	3,926	14.770
12		4,00	3,977	3.550	4,544	16,409
24	dollars	1,400	1,333	1,550	1.649	5,932
36			690	735	772	2,662
48			345	595	737	1,862
60	dollars	2,359	2,375	2,713	3,690	11,137

Whole number of stamps, 4,113,292. Value, \$2,209,516.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893.

		Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total.
1	cent	200,650	203,030	199,850	201,050	804.580
2	cents	148,900	168,220	169,800	166,500	653,420
3	cents	47,150	50,620	55.000	50,100	202,870
4	cents	101,325	99,340	107,650	97,000	405,315
6	cents	63,875	66,380	75,275	63,500	269,030
8	cents	55,150	57,380	64,575	58,825	235,930
10	cents	123,435	128,195	132,840	124.035	508,505
12	cents	64,350	70,380	72,900	64,650	272,280

		Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total.
24	cents	46,875	48,920	49,250	44,325	189,370
36	cents	24,900	26,085	23,475	21,575	96,035
48	cents	20,175	19,080	20,400	18,500	78, 55
60	cents	19,690	22,410	21,375	18,045	81,520
72	cents	12,125	12,225	12,675	13,025	50,050
84	cents	11,800	11,150	10,475	11,575	45,000
96	cents	24,500	23,200	23,200	20,600	91,500
	cents	14,200	12,050	13,175	12,150	51,575
	dollars	13,777	10,667	12,912	9,980	47,336
	dollars	7,165	5,455	6,655	5,605	24,880
	dollars	4.395	3,105	3.330	3,585	14,415
	dollars	4,670	4,625	3,520	3.360	16,175
	dollars	1,980	1,315	1,395	1,400	6,090
5.0	dollars	1,575	605	540	810	3,530
,	dollars	1,560	555	520	610	3,245
60	dollars	4,618	5,297	5,685	4,685	20,285

Whole number of stamps, 4,171,091. Value, \$2,850,324.00

Stamps issued issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

QUARTER ENDING:

		Sept. 30, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1893.	Mch. 31, 1894.	June 30, 1894.	Total.
*	cents	214,850	195,200	201,100	224,200	835,350
2		171,200	151,425	154,650	175,700	652,975
-	cents	60,550	52,400	52,300	59,600	224,850
100	cents	104,525	92,100		111,050	
	cents	72,000	64,775	94,350 65,6 7 5	73,600	276,050
8	cents	66,450				
			56,550	59,175	64,725	246,900
	cents	128,710	114,450	118,885	132,240	494,285
	cents	66,975	63,500	63,650	70,300	264,425
	cents	47,875	44 500	44,125	49,625	186,125
36	cents	26,625	23,175	25,300	27,375	102,475
48	cents	18,925	17,400	18,925	19,000	74,250
60	cents	19,485	18,545	20,155	19,595	77,780
72	cents	11,500	12,800	12,475	13,250	50,025
84	cents	10,675	11,725	10,550	12,350	45,300
96	cents	26,275	19,450	24,900	22,575	93,200
192	cents	14,800	12,650	15,000	14,975	57,425
3	dollars	12,691	10,045	11,845	11,285	45,866
6	dollars	6,020	4,865	6,050	6,230	23,165
9	dollars	3,747	3,175	4,282	3,975	15,179
12	dollars	4,225	3,030	4,435	3,905	15,595
24	dollars	1,775	1,270	1,475	1,655	6,175
36	dollars	775	665	605	670	2,715
	dollars	550	580	435	540	2,105
		3,630	3,715	5,482	4,960	17,787

Whole number of stamps, 4,212,027. Value, \$2,613,920.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895.

QUARTER ENDING:

		Sept. 30, 1894,	Dec. 31, 1894.	Mch. 31, 1895.	June 30, 1895.	Total.
I	cent	45,936				45,936
2	cents	111,618	*****	*****	*****	111,618
3	cents	48,150				48,150
4	cents	63,729				63,729
6	cents	49,545	*****			40,545
8	cents	70,400		*****		70,400
10	cents	90,888			* * * * *	90,888
12	cents	44,521	*****		*****	44,521
24	cents	29,486	* * * * * * *	*****		29,486
36	cents	4,390	*****	*****		4,390
48	cents	19,625	*****		*****	19,625
60	cents	25,835	2,663			28,498
72	cents	10,350	*****	*****		10,350
84	cents	39,700				39,700
96	cents	27,300	32,325	4,898	*****	64,523
	cents	13,650		*****		13,650
3	dollars	12,331	11,425			23.756
6	dollars	5,695	7,050			12,745
9	dollars	3,640	*****		*****	3,640
12	dollars	10,215				10,215
24	dollars	2,077	1,698	1,310		5,085
36	dollars	595				595
48	dollars	352	435	300		1,087
60	dollars	1,795	4,985	1,335		8,115

Whole number of stamps, 791,247. Value, \$1,178,919.32.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)



English Minor Varieties.

LINE ENGRAVED SERIES.

PRINTED BY PERKINS, BACON & Co., 1840-1880.

By S. C. SKIPTON.

(Continued from page 449.)

8. PERFORATION.

The Perforation of stamps was first performed by the Authorities on January 28th, 1854, at Somerset House. Before that date Archer had employed his machines to perforate stamps, and copies so perforated are known. They can only be recognised by the date of the postmark, the earliest officially perforated postmarked copy, at present known, being dated February 20th, 1854. All copies dated earlier may be assigned to Archer's private trials.

The perforating machine was, however, not the first method suggested for separating the stamps, Archer's earliest efforts were what is known as rouletting. There are two varieties of this method. "In the first, the cuts vary in length, and the distances separating them from each other are unequal, while the cut itself is irregular and jagged, and the stamp is seldom left square at the angles. In the second, the cuts are straight and clean, widening at the extremities, and are very much closer together and at more regular intervals."* A part of a sheet was sent to Mr. Rowland Hill on October 13th, 1847, evidently of the first variety, they are to be met with unused, and show twelve to fourteen cuts on the vertical sides of the stamp and eleven to twelve on the horizontal sides, giving a measurement of about 111/2 to the two centimetres. Used copies are not of much value unless on the entire, as used blocks could so easily be rouletted. In addition to Archer's performances, others undoubtedly used a wheel for making cuts in the paper between the stamps. I have a copy, and from its source I am absolutely certain of its bona fides, showing a series of irregular cuts at the sides and top. This copy bears the Maltese cross as postmark. Another variety I have seen on a letter, said to have been sent from Downing Street by Mr. Gladstone, showed a serpentine roulette somewhat like the Finland stamps, but not so deep.

After the adoption of perforation as the rule, sheets were occasionally issued imperforate by accident. The following are said to have been so issued:

1/2d. Plates 1, 4, 5, 6.

id. Die II., wmk. large crown, rose-red on white.

1d. Plates 90, 100, 103, 107, 108, 114, 116, 120, 121, 136, 146, 191.

11/2d. Plate (1).

Of the above the 1d, Plate 116, is known to have been issued at Cardiff. As copies of all plates in Somerset House are imperforate and sundry sets have been presented to various individuals and officials, it is possible, that some at least of the above mentioned were never sold at a post office. On the other hand other plates and varieties may truly have been sold in this unfinished condition.

^{*}Philbrick and Westoby.

The perforating machines as used at Somerset House, where all the line engraved stamps were perforated, were what is known as 'comb' machines, with the needles arranged (for operating on the 1d, 1½d and 2d values perforated 14), thus:—

** ** ** **	** ** ** ** ** ** **		** ** **		
: A	A:B	A:C	A:K	A:L	A:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1	:	:	:	:
:	:	;	:	1	2
:	:		:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:		:
:A	A:A	B:A	T:A	K:A	L:

There are 171 needles in the horizontal row, and thirteen vertical rows of sixteen needles each (not counting the needle in the horizontal row). After separation each stamp shows thirteen hollows at the top and bottom, and sixteen hollows at each side

Owing to the sheets being perforated by the above comb machine, there are several minor varieties to be noticed. In the ½d stamps (the distances apart and the number of the vertical rows being altered so as to correspond with the smaller size of the stamps) the sheets were put in sideways. Usually the left side was put in first, and in this case the stamps at the right of the row (letter A x to T x) are imperforate at right. Often, however, the right side was first perforated and then we find the stamps lettered AA to TA imperforate at left. Thus three sets of the ½d can be made, perforated all round, imperforate at right or at left.

In the higher values there are two well marked varieties, stamps being either shorter or taller than usual. The normal height of the stamp is 23½ millimetres, the shortest copy I have measures only 20 mm., and I have them all sizes upwards. The tallest copy I have is a pair of 2d Plate 3, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, which measures 26½ mm. I have also found a ½d measuring horizontally 20¼ mm instead of the normal 19 mm. As a rule these abnormal varieties occur on the top row of the sheet, the small size stamps almost invariably so. I have only one from the bottom row. The large sized stamps are more irregular, the top row are the commonest, but I have stamps from rows E, I, Q, R and S. As a rule the top row of the sheets was perforated first, the sheet being then shifted and the next row perforated and so on, so that the top margin of the sheet is imperforate and the bottom margin perforated vertically to the edge.

Several sheets were perforated at one operation and this accounts for the sundry irregularities we find, the position of both the horizontal and vertical lines of perforation varing from the normal in the space between stamps to right across the Queen's head. If the position is very irregular when one finds these stamps used, scissors have usually been employed and the stamps

separated in the proper places by their use.

Double perforations are not uncommon especially in the earlier perforated stamps (Die I, small crown, perf. 16). I have copies with three and four rows of perforations horizontally in various positions. In the latter issues (wmk. large crown) they are scarcer and are usually less prominent and give rise to the so called 'perf. by roulette' varieties. This is simply a double perforation, the sheet having been moved only very slightly (up or down between the two descents of the machine. This gives rise to the horizontal row of holes being an upright oval in shape and the vertical like a

saw, the needles in the second descent having gone through the unremoved paper left from the first descent. So far I have not seen the 'roulette' at top or bottom of the stamp (due to a movement sideways of the sheet) but

only at sides.

Another variety of which quite a collection can be made is due to the breaking of one or more of the needles. I have a copy of a perf. 16 stamp showing only six instead of the normal eighteen holes at the side of the stamp, no less than twelve of the needles being broken. I have other copies showing seven, six, five and lesser numbers of broken needles. I have made a collection of the 1d stamps, perforated 14, including the 1858 and 1864 issues. On the machines used to perforate these stamps there were 379 needles, as may easily be reckoned from the diagram above. The first and last needle would hardly ever be found unless blocks with the margin were examined, but I have found a large number of the other needles broken and have quite a large collection. Among the above stamps I have copies showing no less thay 150 different single needles broken and 62 showing different combinations of two or more needles broken. Of the first I have 382 different plate numbers, having no less than seventeen different plates of one variety, and of the second 105 different plate numbers. I have arranged my collection as follows:—

1st.—One broken needle at top of stamp lettered 'A' in right bottom corner, giving a row for each needle (13 rows being required).

1 (a)—Two or more broken needlds at top of same stamp; and so on for each stamp lettered 'B' 'C' to 'L' in the right bottom corner.
 2nd.—Broken needle at top that in the sheet comes at the junction of four stamps (these are rather difficult to find).

3rd.—One broken needle at left side of stamp lettered 'A' in right

bottom corner, 16 rows being required.

3 (a)—Two or more broken needles of same. Then on left side of 'A' stamp and so on, on left of 'B' 'C' to 'L' in right bottom corner.

4th.—Broken needle at top and on one side of stamp. 5th.—Broken needles at top and both sides of stamp.

6th.-Broken needles on both sides of stamp.

The number of rows required in the 1 (a), 3 (a) to 6th divisions are a good many, but space need not be left for all the combinations possible as it

is probably that all do not exist.

It should be noted that a broken needle at top will show equally at the bottom, and a needle on the left side of a stamp say 'B' in right bottom corner will also show on the right of the stamp with 'C' in the same corner. So if I found a stamp say 'C' with broken needle on left I should place it among the copies of 'B.'

Copies of the ½d, 1½d and 2d stamps can also be found, but they are scarcer than the 1d as it is more difficult to get large quantities to look through. About one copy in every hundred of the 1d plate numbers I have

examined shows a broken needle.

The above is quite a minor variety, but all the same it is interesting watching the variety turning up in plate after plate. In the variety of which I have no less than seventeen different plate numbers they run from plate 122 to 172.

9. IMPRINTS OF PRIVATE FIRMS, ETC.

These, consisting of the names of private firms, etc., are of several

varieties, and may be termed official and unofficial. The official had the firm's name, or name and address printed on the back of the stamps, before the gum was applied and the stamps were ready for use. The imprint was in the color of the stamp, red for the ½d, 1d and 1½d, and blue for the 2d. The unofficial are of much less interest and were applied to the stamp after it was bought from the post office, on the back over the gum or perforated through the stamp by means of needles, in the latter case usually consisting of initials only. The reason of having the firm's name on the stamps was to prevent their being stolen and resold by employees. For this reason unused copies are almost unknown. Only one copy of the 'o.u.s.' is I believe known in this condition, and I have never heard of a copy of any of the other imprints.

The earliest in date and the best known is the 'o.u.s.' used by the Oxford Union Society on all letters posted at the Oxford Union, by members who had the privilege of having the postage of their letters paid by the Union. At first the Union imprinted their stamps on the front themselves but, the Government objecting to this, a compromise was effected by which the imprint was placed on the back under the gum so that no washing away of the gum would affect the imprint. Several firms took advantage of this to

have their names placed on the stamps.

Morley's is the only catalogue that gives the plate numbers that are found with various names and to these I am able to add considerably in some cases, and no doubt other numbers exist. The following are the various firms, etc., whose initials or names are to be found.

'O. U. S.' (Oxford Union Society), on front or on back.
'Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co., London.' on back only.

'J. & C. Boyd & Co., 7, Friday Street,' on back only.
'W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand,' on back only.
'G. E. R.' (Great Eastern Railroad), on back only
'Vickers, Son & Co., Limited, Sheffield,' on back only.

O. U. S. (Oxford Union Society.)

The imprint is in small block capitals between two wavy lines, and is placed vertically on the stamp. It is only found on the 1d. There are two varieties, imprint on front with the wavy lines 2 1/4 mm. apart and imprint on back 3 1/4 mm. apart. The following are the plate numbers found:

IMPRINT ON FRONT, READING UPWARDS.

Plate (), stars in corners, (wmk. large Crown, Perf. 14). Plates 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 125, 129, 130, 137, 139, 142, 150, 156, 205. (This last given by Morley).

IMPRINT ON FRONT READING DOWNWARDS.

Plate (), stars in corners, (wmk. large Crown, Perf. 14.)

IMPRINT ON BACK, READING UPWARDS.

Plates 119, 124, 130, 134, 135, 146, 148, 150, 156, 160, 163, 164, 169, 170, 171, 174, 177, 179, 182, 183, 197, 199, 204, 205, 212, 213, 215, 223.

IMPRINT ON BACK, READING DOWNWARDS,

Plates 150, 156.

The imprint also appears on the 1d. of 1880 and 1881, 14, and 16 perfs.

COPESTAKE. MOORE, CRAMPTON & CO., London.

The imprint occurs as above with the name in block capitals and 'London' in Gothic letters. On the 1/2d. it is rather smaller and 'London' is in block capitals. The imprint is in red on the ½d., 1d. and 1½d., and in blue on the 2d., and is horizontal on all values.

The Half Penny.

Plates 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20.

The One Penny.

Plates 74, 78, 96, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 119, 120, 122, 125, 133, 134, 136, 138, 148, 149, 150, 151, 155, 157, 163, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 180, 185, 192, 197, 198, 201, 202, 207, 214, 215.

The Penny Halfpenny.

Plate (1), 3. The Two Pence.

Plates 9, 13, 14.

This imprint, but in larger letters, occurs on the 1d. of 1880, and also on the early 3d., 6d., and 1s. (in these latter cases I have seen it stated the imprint is over the gum. I have not seen copies).

> J. & C. BOYD & CO., 7, FRIDAY ST.

This imprint occurs as above with the name in ordinary Roman capitals, and the address in smaller Roman capitals. It is horizontal, and is only found on two values in the color of the stamps.

The One Penny.

Plates 87, 118, 119, 121, 124, 127, 139, 140, 145, 154, 155, 163, 164, 165, 170, 171, 172, 177, 187, 193, 205, 207. The Two Pence.

Plate 9.

W. H. SMITH AND SON, 186, STRAND.

This is found in ordinary Roman capitals, the first line being rather larger than the others. It is printed vertically reading upwards, and on two values in the color of the stamps,

The One Penny.

Plates 78, 119, 121, 124, 173.

The Two Pence.

Plate 9.

G. E. R. (Great Eastern Railway),

This imprint is in block capitals and is printed horizontally on only one value.

The One Penny. Plates 134, 158, 174, 181, 184.

> VICKERS, SONS & CO., LIMITED, SHEFFIELD.

I only have this printed over the gum on the One Penny in black, as above, in block capitals, but Morley gives it under the gum in blue on

The Two Pence.

Plate 14.

Of the above varieties I have found 'Copestake Moore' the commonest, then 'Boyd,' then the 'O. U. S.', then 'Smith' and the 'G. E. R.' about equal. The values above 1d. are scarce, while the 'Copestake Moore' ½d. are about equal to the 'Smith' and 'G. E. R.'

The Postmarks I have found are of the usual thick barred varieties with

number in centre.

O.U.S. 603 (I have an entire with the number 613 with an ordinary stamp).

Copestake, Moore. Number in a diamond, sometimes a circle, and also 'E. C' with number below. The ½d. I also have with 'N P B' (News Paper Branch) in several varieties.

J. and C. Boyd. Number in diamond, also in circle. W. H. Smith. Number (small) in diamond and 'N.P.B.'

GE.R. Number in circle, in diamond, 'B' in diamond, and 'N' (North District).

Vickers and Sons. This should have the number (70-) of the Sheffield

Post Office.

No doubt, additions can be made to the above lists as I am continually receiving fresh numbers and I should be very pleased to hear of any not mentioned above.

The unofficial imprints over the gum or perforated through the stamps are not of much interest and, though specimens may be placed in a collection, the number is probably very large and as, on soaking, the imprint comes off

with the gum, they are difficult to obtain.

The above completes all the minor varieties that, as far as I know, can be sought for and collected. Keen eyes will discover them, and no doubt others, and they give an interest to what is probably the commonest stamp in the world 'The Old Red Penny' of which some fourteen thousand millions were issued of the plate numbers alone.



Nicaragua.

CONTRACT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA AND DR. MAXIMO ASENJO.

Translated from Diario Oficial-Managua

Leopoldo Ramirez Mairena, Minister of Fomento (Public Works), of the Republic of Nicaragua, as representative of said Republic, of the first part, and Dr. Maximo Asenjo, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, a citizen of Nicaragua residing in the Republic of Salvador, have made the contract which is detailed in the following articles:

1. Asenjo agrees to furnish the Government of Nicaragua, for a period of ten years, counting from date of signature of this contract, without any charge, with the stamps and other postal values required by the service of Posts and Telegraphs, up to the quantity of three millions four hundred thousand, which shall be increased when needed by the requirements of the postal service.

2. The number of stamps and other postal articles, which he has to supply each year in accordance with the previous article, shall be as follows:

a. Postage and Telegraph stamps 3,000,000, divided into such sets and values as the Government may desire. This quantity shall be divided as follows:

Postage stamps, 2,683,000 Telegraph stamps, 317,000

The stamps shall be divided into the following sets:

The buildings share a		*****	
Regular postage:	550,000	1	centavo
	550,000	2	centavos
	*108,000		66.
	104,000		66
	790,000		
	*100,000		66
	230,000	10	
	*50,000	15	**
	25,000		6.6
	15,000		66
	5,000	1	peso
	5,000	2	pesos
	2,000	5	86
Official stamps,	30,000	1	centavo
	30,000	2	centavos
	15,000	4	91
	15,000		
	10,000		4.8
	5 000		**
	5,000		**

```
3,000
                               1 peso
                      2,000
                               2 pesos
                      1,000
                               5
Unpaid Letter stamps, 5,000
                               I centavo
                               2 centavos
                      5,000
                               5
                      5,000
                                    66
                      5,000
                              10
                                    66
                      5,000
                              20
                                    66
                      4,000
                              30
                      4,000
                              50
Telegraph stamps,
                              10 centavos
                     50,000
                              15 "
                     50,000
                                    66
                     50,000
                              20
                    150,000
                              30
                     000,01
                              50
                              I peso
                      5,000
                      1,000
                              2 pesos
                      1,000
                               3
        Total,
                  3,000,000
b. Postal cards, 113,000, divided as follows:
         For the Interior,
                              95,000
         For Foreign use,
                              18,000
                     Total, 113,000
Those for the Interior shall be:
             80,000 2 centavos
             15,000
                       4
The last are to be double cards, 14 cm. long by 9 cm wide.
The foreign cards shall be
             10,000
                       6 centavos
                       12 "
              8,000
The last are to be double cards, 14 cm. x 9 cm.
c. Stamped envelopes, 281,000, divided thus:
             250,000
                     5 centavos
              25,000
                       IO
                             66
                       20
               2,000
                             66
               2,000
                       30
                              66
               2,000
                       50
    Total, 281,000
d. Wrappers, 6,000, divided into:
                      2 centavos
               3,000
               3,000
                       4
Recapitulation:
     Postal and Telegraph stamps,
                                   3,000,000
     Postal cards,
                                     113,000
     Envelopes,
                                     281,000
     Wrappers,
                                       6,000
                                   3,400,000
                            Total,
```

- 3. The contractor agrees to deliver in Managua, to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, or to his representative, on the first of October of each year, the stamps which are to be placed in circulation on the first of January following. or after the declaration by the Government, to be published in the official circular, that the stock of the stamps of the previous year has become obsolete. If he should fail to make the delivery, he will reimburse the Government for the loss and damage which his delay may have caused, the same to be assessed by arbitrators, as expressed at the end of this contract, which, for any such failure, is held to be rescinded. The cost of transportation of the stamps from Corinto to Managua shall be for account of the Government.
- 4. The Government of Nicaragua, through its Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, is to furnish each year the designs for all the postage and telegraph stamps, not later than one month after receiving a request for them from the contractor, so that the printing may be completed in time. These designs are to be engraved on steel plates, and the engraving as well as the material employed is to be of the first quality.
- 5. The plates referred to in the previous article are to be sent by the contractor to his representative at the place where the work is to be done, and this representative is to give notice to the Consul of Nicaragua of the day on which the printing is to be done, in order that said printing may be done in their presence and that the Consul may receive the plates and forward them immediately to the General Treasurer of the Republic.
- 6. The plates are to be deposited in the General Treasury of the Republic, in order that they may be used by the contractor if the issue should prove to be insufficient, in the judgment, of the Government for the requirements of the service during the year, or to be †destroyed at the end of said year in the presence of the Director General of Posts and another employee, to be designated by the Government.
- 7. All the postage stamps are to be alike in engraving and inscriptions, but they are to differ in some essentials from the previous issues and those of each series are to be of different colors. The stamps of 15, 6 and 3 centavos are to be printed in the colors established by the Postal Congress of Washington.
- 8. The contractor agrees in each year to remit to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs 10,000 postage stamps, issued to commemorate certain historical events in the history of the Republic, for which stamps the Government is to furnish in due time the respective designs. These stamps are to be placed in circulation only one day of the year and after that day they are to be cancelled by the Director General of Posts. The remainder, if there are any, are to be sent to the contractor and the plates destroyed as prescribed in Art. 6.
- 9. The Government, when it receives the stamps called for in this contract, will deliver over to the contractor in each year 50,000 sets of the stamps, comprising all values and cancelled in advance with the stamp of the General Post Office, in order that they may not be used for postage. Besides, the Government is to deliver over to him the remainders of stamps of the previous year, beginning with the second year of the duration of this contract, these also to be cancelled in the same manner. However, if the contractor should not make the delivery on the day on which he is obliged to make it, he will not be entitled to the remainders referred to and the Government may place them on sale,

10. The Government will not be permitted to sell postage stamps for

less than their actual face value.

11. Any difference which may arise between the contracting parties, with respect to the interpretation or execution of this contract, shall be submitted to the judgment of two arbiters who are to have the character of arbitrators in order to examine proofs and receive testimony. The arbiters shall be named, one by each party, and these, before entering upon their respective duties, shall name a third who is to decide in case of disagreement.

12. The naming of the arbitrators shall take place within thirty days from the date of any claim being made in writing by either of the parties. If the party against whom the claim is made should fail to name his arbiter

within the time indicated, the claim shall be considered a valid one.

13. This contract may be transferred to other persons or companies, but in each case the representative of the rights of the contractor remains subject to the laws of Nicaragua and shall not make use of diplomatic means in order to present any claim against the Government.

JINOTEPE, May 11, 1899,

M. ASENJO, L. RAMIREZ M.

The President of the Republic hereby gives his approval to the preceding contract.

JINOTEPE, May 11, 1899,

ZELAYA.

The Minister of Public Works,-RAMIREZ M.

Note.—*Mr. J. M. Andreini, who has kindly revised our translation, calls our attention to the fact that the values marked with an * are those needed for U. P. U. postage (see Art. 7). These small quantities seem to foreshadow plenty of provisionals.

*This word is evidently misprinted in the original, where it is given as "distribution."

In Art. 7 reference is made to the destruction of the plates, as mentioned in Art. 6.

In Art. 9 of the contract the Government agrees to deliver to the Contractor, in each year, 50,000 sets of the stamps. As many of the values are printed in less number than this, varying from 1,000 up, we fail to see how the Government can perform this portion of the contract.

It will be observed that under this contract there will be no unused remainders to come on the market, as all the sets delivered to Dr. Asenjo will be cancelled. As the plates do not remain in his possession there will be no chance for reprints, at least on his

part.-EDITOR.



History of the Belgian Postage Stamps and Entires.

By Jules Bouvez. (Continued.)

In addition to the watermark "LL", the various dispositions of which, in the stamps of the first issue of Leopold I, have been noted, there is a very special peculiarity to which the attention of philatelists appears not yet to have been drawn, although it is of capital importance for collectors of rarities. The first orders to the work-room, for the manufacture of Belgian postage stamps, were issued on the 3rd January, 1860. Art. 5 of these reads as follows: "These sheets intended for postage stamps shall bear at the upper right hand corner the printed inscription "TIMBRE POSTES", followed by the serial mark and the number of the sheet. The sheets printed in 1860 shall form the series A; the succeeding series shall be designated in alphabetical order. A new series shall be commenced on the 1st January of each year."

Prior to the year 1860 this practice had also been followed, but with this difference.—that, besides the inscription, mentioned above, printed on each sheet, there was also in the watermark, in capital letters, on each sheet the inscription "MINISTERE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS, BRUXELLES, BELGIQUE, POSTES." This inscription was placed at the lower corner of the sheet 5 mm. below the watermark "LL" of the last row of stamps. Each letter was 6½x 7 mm. It therefore often happened that, besides the interlaced "LL," two of these capital letters were found on a single stamp. This peculiarity is found on the three values issued from 1850 to 1860, and it is quite rare since it

occurred only in the proportion of eleven to the hundred.

In an article which appeared in Le Timbre Poste, Mr. Moens has asserted (mistakenly, however,) that the postal administration of Belgium had in 1866, reprinted its postage stamps of the first issue. As we have stated, this information is completely erroneous. There has not been a single reprint of the Belgian stamps, and it can be stated positively that no official document will establish the existence of such reprints. In making this statement, it is understood that we speak only of reprints furnished to merchants -reprints which are to be found on the market and which any collector would be able to obtain. It is evident that this class does not include reprints made solely for an administrative purpose, and printed in a very restricted number of specimens, as essays, for comparison, or even for exchange between postal administrations. This applies, particularly, to the reprints made, for example, in 1882 and 1893, in order to satisfy the requirements of the members of the Universal Postal Union. Of course it is well known that, according to the terms of Art. XXXV of the regulations for the execution of the convention of the Universal Postal Union, the several members obligated themselves to exchange, through the International Bureau at Berne, five full sets of their postage stamps, with indication of the date from which previous issues had ceased to be current, where such was the case. Reprints made solely to satisfy this regulation could not be those

referred to in the Timbre Poste, for these have not been placed on sale and

cannot be procured at any price,

If the philatelic papers have spoken of these reprints, it was only for the information of their readers, because, for the reasons given above, there can be admitted in catalogues and albums of postage stamps only such stamps and reprints as have been made in virtue of an administrative order, to be sold to the public; and not reprints, which should properly be considered as essays merely, and which are intended to remain in official hands.

What gave rise to the supposition that the postage stamps of 1849 were reprinted in 1866 was the appearance, about the year 1867, of a certain number of specimens of the type of the different issues, in imperforate sheets, but which were simply essays, coming from the presses of the printing office as a result of special circumstances which it may not be without interest to

recall.

In the manufacture of postage stamps it is necessary, before beginning the process, to make use of sheets of essays, which are submitted for the approval of competent authorities, before the final printing begins. Up to 1867, at which time the services of manufacture and storage of postage stamps in Belgium were reorganized, the sheets of essays, containing each two hundred stamps, and printed in different colors, were handed around among the higher officials who were to consider them. These retained a certain number of these sheets and generally attached to the order for printing a specimen stamp of the color to be adopted. The specimens of each sheet retained by them, to which, at this time, no special value was attached, were distributed liberally and without record. This explains how these essays came into circulation, at that time, in different colors, including those finally adopted, thus giving rise to the impression that the stamps had been reprinted. In Belgium, since the adoption of the new regulations concerning the manufacture of postal and revenue stamps, which dated from July 15, 1886, it is no longer possible to make essays pass for reprints, for it is now required, when the essays are sent out in sheets for examination and approval, that they be returned intact and by letter. These sheets are then cancelled in such a way that the officials, charged with the destruction of documents, etc., are bound to note the cause of return before destroying. The printing office places upon all sheets or parts of sheets, rejected as defective, two diagonal lines in red or blue.

The first Belgian stamps had been in the hands of the public only three months when the postal agreement between Belgium and France (concluded at Brussels on the 27th April, 1849,) appeared, which was to cause new extensions in the issue of Belgian stamps. Among the more important articles of this agreement, we will quote the following which provoked, so to speak,

the issue of the second type of postage stamps.

"Art. 1. The rate of postage on letters exchanged between the postal administrations of France and Belgium, and for which they are reciprocally to account, shall in future, be based, letter for letter, upon the scale of weights given below.

"Letters, the weight of which does not exceed 7½ grammes, shall be considered simple; those weighing from 7½ to 15 grammes, inclusive, shall bear double postage; those from 15 to 22½ grammes, inclusive, triple postage, and so on, adding the simple postage for each additional 7½ grammes.

"Art 2. Letters from France and Algiers, intended for Belgium, and, reciprocally, letters from Belgium to France and Algiers, shall in future bear a uniform tax of 40 centimes for the simple letter, of which 17 centimes shall

be credited to Belgium and 23 to France. Nevertheless, the postage on letters addressed from one of these countries to the other, shall be reduced to 20 centimes for a single letter whenever the distance, in a straight line, between the office of origin and that of destination shall not exceed 30 kilometres.

"Art. 6. Registered letters shall bear double the postage of ordinary letters and must be prepaid. Letters sent from Belgium may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid in currency or by means of postage stamps. Should, however, the stamps placed upon the letter be insufficient to pay the entire charge proper for such letter, the stamps shall be forfeited by the

sender and the letter considered as not prepaid."

These regulations, having had the effect of augmenting considerably the number of 20 centimes stamps employed for the prepayment of letters, caused the administration to decree that from October 9, 1849, a new value in the series of postage stamps, that of 40 centimes, should be employed. The engraving for this stamp was made in taille douce by M. Jacques Wiener, and the new value appeared on the 15th October, 1849. As may be seen by the accompanying illustration, this value differs from the first issue in



that the portrait, facing the right, is framed in an oval with hatched background; the epaulettes of the King are no longer reproduced, and the arrangement of the hair is somewhat changed. Above the oval appears the word "POSTES"; below, the value in letters, and in upper corners the value in figures in a small circle. At first, this stamp was printed on the thin white wove paper which had been used for the 10 and 20 centimes stamps of the second and third printings of the first issue, and there is to be found in these stamps, also in a frame, measuring 18x21¼ mm., the interlaced "L"s, of which the greater number are turned towards the left. This value appeared at first in a bright brick red color, and the first printing, made about the 1st September, 1849, consisted of 800 sheets, that is, 160,000 stamps.

Following an additional postal agreement, concluded at London on the 27th Nov., 1849, an agreement, which was to go into effect on the 15th February, 1850, and which authorized the prepayment of letters for England, by means of postage stamps of the 10, 20 and 40, centimes values, the consumption of these values was extended to such an extent that it was necessary to make a new printing, which took place in April, 1850, immediately after supplies had been sent to the various post offices. The agreement here spoken of made the tariff of 2 decimes, or pence, representing the tariff on

letters for Great Britain, subject to the following scale of weights:

1. Up to 71/2 grammes, single postage.

2. From 7 1/2 to 15 grammes, exclusive, double postage.

3. From 15 to 22 1/2 grammes, exclusive, triple postage, etc., adding the

single rate for each additional 71/2 grammes.

Letters destined for English Colonies or other Trans-Atlantic countries, the tariff for which varied according to the distance and the cost of transportation, were to continue to be prepaid in money.

When the second printing of the 40 centimes stamps was about to be made it was noted that there still remained in stock 360 sheets of the thick ribbed paper. These sheets being considered sufficient to complete the stock of 40 centimes stamps neccessary for a supply until the time fixed for a new printing of these values, they were used, and produced 72,000 stamps of this value. These stamps are to be distinguished from those of the first printing by the shade, which is less bright. They were used principally to supply the important offices; in fact, it is said that they were not sold except in the offices of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Lèige, Mons, Arlon and Turnai; and in fact, the greater number of these stamps are found cancelled with a cancellation stamp composed of lines with a number in the center. These numbers belonged, at the time, to the offices mentioned:—Brussels, No. 24; Antwerp, No. 4; Ghent, No. 45; Liège, No. 73; Mons, No. 83; Arlon, No. 5; Turnai, No. 120.

The New German Stamps.

In several of our contemporaries we find description of the new series which is to make its appearance on January 1, 1900, and we shall, as briefly as possible, describe their salient points. It appears that the German authorities have finally realized that stamps of higher values than those hitherto issued are made necessary by the increased volume of heavy packages entrusted to the mails, and a number of new values are to be added to those which have marked all the issues of Germany from 1875 to date. The design adopted for the lower values is the figure of Germania wearing the imperial crown. The bust is clothed in full armor, the right hand gasping a sword hilt and an olive branch. All values up to 20pf are to be typographed in one color; those from 25 to 80pf in two colors. The colors selected are as follows:

3pf brown 5pf green ropf red 20pf blue 25pf frame orange, center black, on yellow paper. 66 " bluff carmine, 66 " white 4opf " buff violet, 5opf carmine, " 66 " reddish 8opf

The stamps are to measure 25½x21½ mm., having 15 perforations at top and bottom and 18 at the sides. Although January 1 has been determined upon for the date of issue, it is not intended to place the new stamps on sale until the existing stocks of the current series have been exhausted.

The designs for the 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks stamps have also been determined upon. Their manufacture has been commenced, but will consume some additional time, as the stamps are to be produced in taille douce. The designs are to be symbolical of the modern history of United Germany.

It is further intended to issue special stamps for the post offices in foreign countries as well as for the colonies, these to bear a picture symbolical of Germany on the sea.

All the work connected with the production of the new stamps is to be performed at the Imperial Printing Office, and not in England or by an Englishman, as was announced in one of the Berlin newspapers. This erroneous information may have been based upon the fact that part of the work is being performed by a German engraver who was employed for a

time in one of the English engraving establishments.

The stamp of r mark is to show a picture of the Imperial Post Office in Berlin, and is to be printed in rose. The design of the 2 marks stamp is adapted from the painting "Victory" by Anton Von Werner. It represents the Jubilee of Victory of Northern and Southern Germany. Two old German knights join their hands in friendship, and above them is seen the Goddess of Victory, holding in her right hand the dearly-bought Imperial crown. In the background are to be seen, at the left, the mountains of South Germany, and at the right the North Sea, in which is the island of Rügen.

The color of the stamp is to be blue.

The designs of the stamps of 3 and 5 marks are based on two large pictures of W. Pape. The 3 marks stamp bears a representation of the unveiling of the monument to Emporer William I., in Berlin. The inscription is simple but conveys its meaning to everyone well informed in German history,-1797-22 March-1897." The color is violet. The stamp of 5 marks commemorates the anniversary of the creation of the new empire. The design shows the Emperor, his right hand resting upon the banner of the First Regiment of the Guard, addressing the Princes and representatives of the people, closing with the words "Ein Reich, Ein Folk, Ein Gott" (one country, one people, one God). The picture contains no less than fifty-one figures, and presents a very difficult problem for the engraver. The centre of the stamp is to be in carmine, the frame in black. The stamps of the higher values, with the exception of that of I mark, which was made in the Bureau of Engraving of the Imperial Printing Office, are designed by Prof. Wilhelm Röse. The issue of these stamps is not expected before April 1, 1900, as their manufacture prevents numerous difficulties. It is hoped that the new stamps for the colonies will appear at about the same time.

How Novelties are Discovered.

The Berlin Club of Postage Stamp Collectors, on the occasion of a winter entertainment, had one hundred current 3 pfennig stamps surcharged "SAMOAch", and circulated them, as a joke, with copies of a "Philatelic Evening Paper," published especially for this occasion, and distributed

among those present.

The strange results of this joke are to be noted in the novelty lists of the different foreign philatelic newspapers, which gravely announce these stamps as new German Colonials. Worse yet, the Metropolitan Philatelist in its numbers of the 19th and 26th August, under the head of Samoa, announces that the entire set, from 3 to 50 pfennig, has been surcharged as above "for use here." The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain hastens to copy the announcement, and it will probably not take long before the German papers, noting this announcement from foreign parts and in usually "well instructed" newspapers, will conscientiously serve it up to their readers as a "first-class" novelty.—Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung.

Review.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

BY HASTINGS E. WRIGHT AND A. B. CREEKE, JR.

With an Introduction by Gordon Smith.

The Philatelic Society, London.

Our reviewing of this work has been delayed owing to pressure of business and the feeling that a work of such importance and magnitude must receive careful and serious consideration. From the first, the book produces on the reader the impression of thoroughness and completeness. It is possible that an ultra-specialist in the stamps of Great Britain may yet find a few hair-splitting matters to study and write about, but for the average student of stamps this book appears to have said the last word. From preface to index it is crowded with valuable facts.

The introduction deals briefly and concisely with the commencement and early history of the postal service in Great Britain, leading up to the first penny postage stamp. The work itself is divided into six divisions:

1. Postage stamps for public use.

2. Fiscal stamps admitted to postal use.

3. Postage stamps used by government departments.

4. Postage stamps specially surcharged for use in the Levant.

5. Telegraph stamps for public use.

6. Telegraph stamps used by the War Office.

The consideration of these divisions is prefaced by an interesting chapter devoted to dies, plates, plate numbers, current numbers (corresponding to the marginal plate numbers on United States stamps), corner letters, registration, perforation (including an account of the Archer roulettes and perforations), etc. As one of these subjects is not familiar to many collectors,

we quote :

"Registration.—An impression, printed from each plate, in the color and on the paper for the time being in use, or intended to be used, for the value so dealt with, was filed in the Archives of the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House; and on it were endorsed a certificate as to the date when it was printed, and an order authorising the use of the plate, In later years, especially with the surface-printed stamps of Section III, these endorsements became little more than brief memoranda frequently consisting of only a date and initials.

"Until 1889, the practice was to strike off six impressions, from which the *imprimatur* sheet was selected, the others going into stock and being issued; after that date only one sheet was printed on the registration of a

new plate."

Of the six divisions of the work, that devoted to postage stamps for public use is by far the largest and most interesting, and occupies the bulk of the book. It is divided into three sections, devoted respectively to the line engraved, embossed and surface printed stamps, and the last section is further divided into four sub-sections.

It is not easy to select special points for mention. The pages are filled with facts and details which are invaluable to the student, and should prove

of interest to even the average collector. The original and re-engraved dies of the one penny red are shown enlarged, and the differences between them are carefully pointed out. The appendix gives a list of the *imprimatur* sheets at Somerset House, giving plate number, current number, color, paper, watermark, dates of impression, approval, putting to press, defacement and destruction, the number of sheets printed, and copious notes in regard to color, quality and bluing of the paper, varieties of lettering, etc., etc.

Typographically, the book is delightful. The paper, letter, press and illustrations of the stamps and watermarks are as nearly perfect as may be in a work of this character. The authors are to be congratulated on their grand production; it is a matter of regret that one of them did not live to receive his share in the praise of philatelists. To the London Society our thanks are due for having added another to the list of splendid works that have been issued under its auspices.

J. N. L.

AN HISTORICAL REFERENCE LIST OF THE REVENUE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Compiled by George L. Toppan, Hiram E. Deats and Alexander Holland, a Committee of the Boston Philatelic Society.

On perusing this work one is reminded of the story, told in days of old, of the Italian inn keeper who, desiring to commend the contents of his wine cellar to English-speaking tourists, posted in his hostlery this notice: "In this hotel the wines leave the traveler nothing to hope for." The effect of the book, however, is that which the inn keeper intended, not that which he expressed. It is so thorough and complete that one feels there is little to hope for in the line of future discoveries and information in this particular field. That its authors speak with authority may be understood from the following quotation:

"It has been compiled almost entirely from official records; the committee having been so fortunate as to have had full access to all the books, accounts, correspondence, and other records of the late firms of Butler & Carpenter, and Joseph R. Carpenter, who held the government contracts for the engraving and printing of this class of stamps from their inception, in

September, 1862, to August 31st, 1875.

"These records, which are now the property of Mr. H. E, Deats, one of our committee, have proved of inestimable value to us. They are very full and complete and, covering as they do, the most interesting and complicated issues of the stamps in question, they have enabled us to solve many interest-

ing and, hitherto, puzzling questions.

"In addition to the above we have obtained copies of the official, records for the period covered by the contracts with the National Bank Note Co., and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These, while not so full of historical data as the records of the first contractors, are sufficiently so for all practical purposes and carry us to the repeal of the stamp tax in 1883.

"Commencing again in August 1894, at which time the current two cent Playing Card stamps were first issued, we have obtained copies of the official

records up to Dec. 31st, 1898.

"The work therefore is complete and includes all stamps issued up to the above date, beyond which we have, for many reasons, deemed it inexpedient to go."

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"These records, which are now the property of Mr. H. E, Deats, one of our committee, have proved of inestimable value to us. They are very full and complete and, covering as they do, the most interesting and complicated issues of the stamps in question, they have enabled us to solve many interest-

ing and, hitherto, puzzling questions.

"In addition to the above we have obtained copies of the official records for the period covered by the contracts with the National Bank Note Co., and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These, while not so full of historical data as the records of the first contractors, are sufficiently so for all practical purposes and carry us to the repeal of the stamp tax in 1883.

"Commencing again in August 1894, at which time the current two cent Playing Card stamps were first issued, we have obtained copies of the official

records up to Dec. 31st, 1898.

"The work therefore is complete and includes all stamps issued up to the above date, beyond which we have, for many reasons, deemed it inexpedient to go."

In the opening chapters—devoted to contracts, paper, perforation color, official rulings, general notes, and counterfeits—we find much interesting

reading and valuable information.

The dies of the various documentary, proprietary and private proprietary stamps are separately described. There are also given the dates of first printing, first issue, last issue, the plate numbers, number of stamps on the sheets, and, whenever possible, the quantities of imperforate, part perforate and perforated stamps and the number issued on each variety of paper.

Interesting bits of information are scattered throughout the book.

Among them we note the following:

The documentary stamps of the first issue were printed on four papers; thin, medium, thick and silk. The printing of certain values of this issue in ultramarine instead of blue was not accidental but intentional, as stamps printed in the lighter color were less liable to be washed. Two sheets of the one cent Proprietary and one of a twenty-five cent stamp (title unknown) were printed in blue, experimentally. Plates were made for a 50 cents Proprietary and for a \$500 stamp for this issue. There is no record that stamps were printed from either plate.

Of the \$500 stamp of the second issue 204 copies were sold. The book gives a list of the names of the purchasers. No \$5000 stamps were ever

printed. The existing impressions from the plate are merely proofs.

The private proprietary stamps are introduced by a chapter of general notes, among which we find a history of the wrappers for boxes of matches, made by the American Phototype Co. for Byam & Carlton, J. J. Macklin and V. R. Powell, which is new and interesting.

J. C. Ayer & Co. had their I cent stamps printed in seven colors, and the 4 cent stamps in six. There were two dies for the F. Brown stamp and

also for the 1 cent black, Dalley's Pain Extractor.

The stamps of S. D. Howe (Duponco's Pills), 4 cents red and 4 cents

green are probably reprints.

On page 271 it is stated that the 4 cent stamp of D. Jayne & Son, which has been chronicled in yellow is probably a changeling. From a recent examination of a copy in this color it is our opinion that it is a proof in a trial color. The rarity of the Thos. E. Wilson stamp is explained by the story of a quarrel between Dr. Wilson and his business partner, culminating in the latter seizing all but a very few of the stamps and throwing them in the fire. There was no second order for the stamps.

For X. Bazin plates were made and stamps printed of 1, 2 and 3 cents face value but none were ever called for or issued, though in some way a few of the 2 cents got out. Copies of the other values are not known to exist

to day.

Fetridge & Co.: "The so-called variety of this stamp consists solely of differences in the shape of the ends as cut by the die; these are sometimes rounded, sometimes pointed, and again almost square."

The playing card stamp of Caterson, Brotz & Co was never used or issued. The two copies known were saved by the people employed to count and burn the stamps, at the time their destruction was ordered.

The 1 cent wrapper of the National Union Match Co, was made to

defraud the government. Its history is given at length

The old story that the wrappers of the U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co. and J. S. Burdsal & Co. were "colored by the firm" is contradicted. Both were printed on yellow paper, specially prepared for this purpose

There is a good chapter on the provisional proprietary stamps, made

by surcharging the names or initials of firms upon stamps of the regular issues. A number of counterfeits are carefully described and an elaborate

reference list brings the work to a close.

As Abraham Lincoln once said: "For those who like this sort of thing, this is just the sort of thing they like." For those who are interested in revenue stamps—and they are a large and influential body of collectors—this is exactly the sort of book they want.

J. N. L.

Warning.

The following letter has been sent us with the request that we give it publicity. When we state that the letter is accompanied by an assortment of clumsily counterfeited grills of the 1867 issue of the United States, and that we hear of the writer offering the same wretched trash to other collectors and dealers, further comment will be unnecessary. The letter carries in itself a condemnation of its author:

L. M. PASSMORE, STAMP DEALER,

BOX 724, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

November 3rd, 1899.

MR. P. VAN KELECOM,

DEAR SIR:—I notice your ad. in the Herald Exchange and take the liberty of sending you some United States grills—a list of which I enclose. These grills have been pronounced by several prominent philatelists to be genuine, but the price I can buy them at makes me think otherwise. However, they are a beautiful piece of work and no doubt are just as genuine as any that come from our catalogue makers. If you can use any of these I will give you any reasonable quantity in exchange for good Foreign. Any Dutch Colonies, carly Belgium or any early European. What I mean by early is good stamps. The price I put these grills to you at will enable you to give me good stamps. I have all the common and medium grade I want.

What you do with the grills is none of my business, but I offer you a chance to make some money. I can furnish you any of the 3c 1861 67, any grill you want and in any quantity, and furnish you the stamps, and I will take 5 per cent. of their catalogue value (after grilled), in the stamps mentioned, all good ones, taking these at full catalogue. For instance, I will give you \$1000 catalogue grills and take \$50 catalogue in exchange. You will find me honest in any dealings you may have with me. I am simply doing

no more than Scott or Gibbons are doing all the time.

Since the 1900 Scott's Catalogue has come out, the 1861 United States and 1870 are unobtainable in the open market for a greater discount than 25 per cent. off, and if you can use any other denominations I can put them in at this rate and then charge you the regular 5 per cent. rate in the grilled condition. The stamps will have to be paid for in cash, as they will stand me that much. Of course you shall have a complete assortment in this line if you undertook it, and the 5c and 30c grilled all over, I put in at \$250 each, at this price, I will furnish the stamps, but those catalogued less I cannot afford to.

Let me hear from you. If you have any United States send them on and I can have them fixed up. The stamps I send you as samples catalogue \$136.58. Send me \$6.85 in good Dutch Colonies and keep the stamps.

Hoping to hear from you, I am, Yours respectfully,

L. M. PASSMORE.



UNITED STATES.—Several of our contemporaries have reported a copy of the 5c stamp, issued provisionally for the city of Baltimore by Postmaster Buchanan in 1846, on violet brown paper, instead of on white or bluish.

Mr. J. M. Bartels has kindly sent us the stamp for examination, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it, as we feel very sure we have previously done in regard to the identical copy, to be a rank fraud. It is apparently printed from a reproduction of the small cut in our Standard Catalogue and we are surprised that it should have deceived any one.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News also reports the current 8c stamp with the watermark "R," supposed to be from a sheet printed on the paper of the revenue stamps. In recent years so many varieties have been reported in United States stamps, which subsequently proved to be of no value, that we have become doubting Thomases and shall not accept this stamp until convinced by personal inspection.

A different style of rouletting has been applied to the current revenue stamps; it is really more a perforation than a rouletting as, by the new process, a rectangular portion of the paper, about 1/4 x 1 1/2 mm., is removed. The Washington correspondent of the Metropolitan Philatelist reports that at first some of the sheets retained the old style of rouletting vertically, but the stamps now appearing have the new style in both directions.

We notice also in various journals reports of envelopes of the current type with the stamp printed in red brown. A correspondent of the Weekly Era says "The postal authorities have caused an investigation to be made in regard to these envelopes, and they find that through an error about 100 of them were printed in this color."

We cannot say that this is incorrect, but we know that at least one copy was promptly restored to the normal carmine shade, by the application of peroxide of hydrogen, thus proving it to be merely discolored.

The New England Stamp Co. have sent us an envelope of the current series, size 5, on white paper, in which the stamp shows a break in the die. The lower portion of the bust, instead of being concave, is convex to an almost equal extent.

While this can hardly be considered a distinct variety, it is highly interesting.

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Belgium.—Several of our contemporaries report that, owing to the appearance of the roc in carmine, the color of the r franc will be changed to green.

BOLIVIA. - In our chronicle of last month we were unable to supply the colors of the two higher values of the new issue. They are, -50c brown, 1b violet.

We translate from the Timbre Poste the following information in re-

gard to the surcharge 'E F 1899' in a rectangle:

"Apropos of the surcharge 'E F 1899,' it appears that this was applied, by virtue of a decree, not only upon the stamps of 1894 but also upon all issues of which there remained a stock, among others, upon the stamps of 1891, but only in small quantity. The decree mentions these last stamps and orders that the surcharges shall be made before a notary (!?) by each post office upon the stock of stamps on hand. It is therefore possible that there are different types of surcharge, as our correspondent remarks. However, the stamps received from La Paz and Sucre are of the same type.

"At Sucre it appears that the inhabitants were opposed to federation. To show their discontent at having been vanquished by La Paz, the employees of the post office applied a small oblong seal, in black, over the E F,' in such a way as to cover the letters, leaving only the "1800" visi-

ble. Wasn't this naughty?"

- 65-

BRAZIL.—Errors are beginning to crop up among the recent surcharges, From various Journals we learn of the following:-500r on 300r with "1399". instead of "1899", and the same stamp with double surcharge. Also, the 700r yellow of the 1889 newspaper set surcharged "700—1898—700", instead of "1,000-1898-1,000", the 700r surcharge properly belonging on the 500r

The commemorative set so long announced is to be limited to four values, for which we should be duly thankful. The subjects are said to be:

roor, Discovery of Brazil 2007. Independence

500r, Abolition of the Empire 700r, The Republic

CHILE.—The Unpaid Letter stamps have been withdrawn from use, and in future a hand stamp will be employed to designate any postage due. Pre sumably, the old hand stamps in use before the time of the adhesive due stamps will again be brought into use.

COOK ISLANDS-The Australian Philatelist reports two varieties of the recent surcharge, 1/2p on 1p blue; one is a full stop after the word "PENNY" and the other is a double surcharge.

The Philately Monthly and World reports the same surcharge inverted.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We illustrate the four stamps chronicled by us last month.









FRANCE.—The 15 centimes stamp of the current type has been seen by the *Timbre Poste* without the inscription "J. A. SAGE INV.", in the lower left margin.

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FRENCH COLONIES.—It is reported that the new yellow green shade of the current 5 centimes stamp will be used for the various colonies. So far it has appeared for Reunion and Indo China,

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GREAT BARRIER ISLAND .- Still they come! The Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency have somehow or other found out that a few inhabitants exist on the Hen and Chicken Islands (about eighty miles to the north of Auckland), and have therefore inaugurated a service between the two places mentioned. With an eye to the wants of philatelists, they evidently came to the conclusion that a "stamp" was an indispensable article in connection with the service. The Great Barrier Special Post Stamp was accordingly surcharged with the word "Pigeongram" over "Special Post" and "Marotiri" (the Maori name for the Hen and Chicken) over "Great Barrier"—the surcharge is in blue. This was only used temporarily. The stamp now in use at these islands is crimson in color; the design is something after the same style as the Great Barrier one with the addition of the words "Copper Mines"as there are one or two copper mines at Marotiri Island, and the Management of the Pigeon Service say that it is on account of these mines that the service was started. - Australian Philatelist.

GREAT BRITAIN.—" Mr. V. Gregory notifies us of an interesting discovery, namely, a 9d wmk. Emblems of 1865 (lettered T A), the watermark of which consists of three roses and a shamrock. The third rose is inverted and takes the place of the thistle in the lower left hand corner (looking at the printed side). We have examined the stamp and find the watermark unusually clear.

"The wire bits used to produce the 'Emblems' or 'Four Flowers' watermark were, in fact, very liable to get damaged round the edges of each pane, and until 1864 the 'bits' were renewed in the same position as those which had been removed. After 1864, however, the 'roses' were inserted in an inverted position with one cusp, instead of two, uppermost (this is really the correct heraldic position). Such varieties occur almost entirely along the top row of each pane, the stamps of which are lettered A, F, K or P in the lower left-hand corner"—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

There seems to be much confusion as to the probable changes of color to take place about the first of next year. The latest reports from correspondents are that the ½p stamp will be printed in green, the 1p in red, the 2½p in blue and, possibly, the 1sh in yellow.

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HAYTI.—We have seen the 20c orange of the 1893-95 issue imperforate vertically.

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INDO CHINA.—The Metropolitan Philatelist reports the discovery of a

75 centimes stamp with the surcharge inverted, side by side with the normal variety.

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NEW ZEALAND.—The Australian Philatelist says: "Regulations are gazetted directing that postage due stamps are to be issued for the collection of unpaid or insufficiently paid postage, on all classes of correspondence, in lieu of dockets, as at present used."

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NICARAGUA,—Dr. W. H. Mitchell informs us that the Dr. Asenjo issue for 1900 will be in Nicaragua on Dec. 15, 1899. The design will be a view of the island Momotumbo in Lake Nicaragua. The American Bank Note Co. will do the work.

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ROUMANIA.—The London Philatelist says that Mr. W. Hadlow has found a block of the 1879 10 bani rose perforated 11 1/2 vertically and imperf. horizontally.

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SALVADOR.—Mr. C. Witt informs us that the stamps of this country bearing the surcharge "Transito Territorial" are intended to be used on a new route,—via Zarapa,

Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 30c green of the 1896 issue imperforate horizontally.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The Timbre Poste states that a sheet of the provisional 4c on 8c has been doubly surcharged.

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JOHORE.—The 4c listed in our last issue was incorrectly described as to color. The body of the stamp is in yellow and the value (in English and native characters) in the corners, is in orange.

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TURKEY.—The cliches for the new stamps have been completed at the mint. They are of two types: one for the service of the International Postal Union; the other for internal postage. For the first series the Turkish livre will be counted at 100 piastres; for the second, the medjidie will be calculated at 10 piastres.

The stamps for domestic use will consist of eight values: 5, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, 5, 25 and 50 piastres. They bear in the centre the imperial toughra, surrounded by rays, with the inscription "POSTAI DEVLET-I-ALIEI-OSMANIE" (postage of the Ottoman empire) and above, in cufic letters, "DAHLI POSTALARINA MAHSOU SE" (internal postal service). The value is indicated in the corners.

The stamps for the Postal Union comprise the same eight values.

The new stamps will be placed in circulation at the end of the year 1316 (March 1st, 1900).—Le Moniteur Oriental.

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WURTEMBERG.—Die Post says that the 5opf red brown Official stamp, which has been in the catalogues for a number of years, has only just been issued.

The Hunter Auction Sale.

We take pleasure in announcing that the catalogue for the most important auction sale that has ever been held, consisting of the collection of Mr. F. W. Hunter, is now ready for distribution. The sale will be held on January 10, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18, and catalogues will be sent to any one applying to us for them. Six full pages of illustrations of the greatest rarities are presented with each catalogue, and it is expected that the sale will establish new records in the prices of many stamps. The collection, as has previously been announced, is to be sold absolutely without reserve, and as a large attendance is anticipated, the spacious assembly room of the United Charities Building, 109 East 22nd Street, which will seat about three hundred people, has been hired for the occasion.





have received the new issue for this country. The stamps of the lower values are all of the same design, but printed in different colors; those of the peso values have an additional label at top and bottom printed in color, the central design being printed in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.





Watermarked Sun with rays.

1/2c yellow brown

ic green

2c slate

sc carmine

10c dark green

12c blue

16c orange

20c claret

24c violet

30c rose

soc bright blue

ip blue and black

5p orange and black

10p green and black

20p carmine and black

BRAZIL. - We have seen three more

values with the large perforations recently brought into use.

The 300r Unpaid Letter stamp has been issued perforated.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 51/2 to 6.

100r carmine and black

Perforated 9.

for rose and blue

20r orange and blue

Unpaid Letter stamp,

Perforated.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have received four new values for this country.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

50c green and carmine

\$1 green and carmine

\$2 green and ultramarine

\$5 green and black

CEYLON .- The Philatelic Journal

of India says:

"Ceylon's philatelic activity is undiminished. The 2c and 4c now appear in their old design, but in chocolate and yellow respectively. The 3c is in a pretty dark green and the 5c is a bright purple."

A reproduction is also given from a "specimen" stamp of the new 1 rupee 50c, which type is also used for the 2

rupees 25c.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

ac chocolate brown

3c dark green

4c yellow

5c bright blue

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

ir 50c rose

2r 25c dull blue

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.-A correspondent in Cartagena sends us two stamps used provisionally in that city. Concerning them he writes that they were issued by order of the Military and Civil Chief. The stock of the regular stamps of these two values was exhausted and, communication with the capital, Bogota, being interrupted, this provisional issue was ordered by the government. As they expected to receive a new supply in a short time only five thousand of each value were printed. They are very roughly executed from zinc plates. Our correspondent writes us that some of the 5c were perforated, but this was soon discontinued as the stamps were considerably out of line, rendering perforation difficult.

We notice that they bear a handstamped surcharge, which appears to be a spray of three star-like flowers.

The Timbre Poste has seen a new

50 centavos stamp.

Adhesive stamps. Provisional issue.

Imperforate. Buff paper.

Blue surcharge.

5c orange

Regular issue.

Perforated 13.

Antioquia.—We have received the other values of the Centenary of Cordova set announced in the last number of our JOURNAL. The complete set is as follows:

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated.
½c slate blue

ic slate blue

ac gray

5c green

10c scarlet 20c gray violet

50c bistre

rp black 2p olive gray

Too Late stamp.



21/2c dark green
Registration stamp.



2 1/2 c dull blue

Registration Return Receipt stamp.



roc red lilac

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

Boyaca.—Several of our European contemporaries report the issue of a stamp for this state. It bears the portrait of the Governor, and, in consequence of this portrait, the stamp was suppressed by the Colombian government after being in use only a few days. It is produced by dilthography.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 13. 5c yellow green

Panama.—We have received a provisional Registration Return Receipt stamp, made by surcharging the 5c stamp of the regular issue with "A. R. COLON COLOMBIA", in three lines. The surcharge is apparently made with the hand stamp ordinarily used to cancel the Registration Return Receipt stamps.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.



Perforated. Blue surcharge. 5c blue

cuba.—Mr. H. F. Colman kindly sends us the new Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged on the corresponding issue of the United States.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged in black.

ic de p. on ic carmine

2c de p. on 2c "

5c de p. on 5c '

10c de p. on 10c "

curacao.—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung reports the appearance of a new issue for this colony, made by surcharging the stamps of the Netherlands with name and value.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

25c on 25c carmine and blue 1 ½gld on 2 ½gld brown lilac DUTCH INDIES.—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung also reports the Netherlands stamps surcharged for this colony, in similar manner to those for Curação.

· Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

roc on roc gray lilac

12 1/2 c on 12 1/2 c blue

15c on 15c yellow brown

20c on 20c yellow green

25c on 25c carmine and blue

50c on 50c bronze green and red brown

21/2 gld on 21/2 gld brown lilac

ECUADOR.—The Timbre Poste says that the provisional surcharge described in our September number has been applied to the 10 centimes envelope, also.

Envelope stamp.

Provisional issue.

Carmine surcharge.

toc carmine on amber

French China.—M. Forbin has shown the *Timbre Poste* two errors of the stamps of this country, the surcharge being in carmine, instead of in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Carmine surcharge.

5oc rose

5fr reddish purple

French Offices in Egypt.—We have seen the current stamps of France, surcharged "ALEXANDRIE", in Roman capitals, for use in the Offices in Egypt.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Carmine surcharge.

5c yellow green

10c black on lavender

15c blue

25c black on rose

75c deep violet on orange

Black surcharge.

20c red on green

30c brown on bistre

40c orange on straw

50c carmine on rose

1fr bronze green on straw

5fr red lilac on lilac

GOLD COAST.—The Australian Philatelist reports a stamped envelope for this colony. The stamp is of the Antilles type.

Envelope.
White paper.

Ip rose

GRENADA.—The Australian Philatelist announces the appearance of a 2p stamp of the current type.

Adhesive stamp,
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated.
2p lilac and brown

GUAM.—We find we have failed to list the new stamps ordered for this island. The stamps were shipped on the 10th of November. Philatelists will be glad to know that they were properly packed with paraffine paper between the sheets. The type and setting used for the first issue is said to have been used for the second, so there are prospects that the "corner" in these stamps will be broken.

In addition to a new supply of the 1, 2 and 5c values, the following have been sent out:

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked U. S. P. S.
Perforated 12.
Black surcharge.
3c purple
4c dark brown
5c chocolate
6c red brown
8c puce
10c dark green
15c dark blue
5oc orange

Soc orange
Red surcharge.
St black

Special Delivery stamp. Red surcharge. 10c blue

Bussahir.—A ½ anna of the altered design has appeared.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.

½ a gray

Cochin.—A 1p envelope, of the same type as the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2p, described in our September number, has been issued.

Envelope.
White laid paper.
Tp red

JAPAN.—We have received additional values of the current series. Adhesive stamps.











LABUAN.—The Metropolitan Philatelist reports a permanent 4c stamp to replace the numerous surcharges recently placed on the market. The design represents a monkey.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
4c yellow brown and black

MACAO.—We have received new provisionals for this colony. The original value in each case is cancelled with three short bars, and the new value is surcharged in figures in the upper left corner. The word "PROVISORIO" is printed above the name of the colony in small sans serif capitals.

Adhesive stamps,
Provisional issue.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.
5a on 13a purple
10a on 16a dark blue on blue
15a on 24a brown on buff
20a on 31a red lilac on rose

MAURITIUS.—We quote from the Philatelic Journal of India:

"Mauritus is at it too. Two 15 cents stamps together is not bad. One is of the "Arms" type, green with value in orange. The other is the threatened "Labourdonnais" stamp. It is an ultramarine atrocity of large size with a portrait of an amused old gentleman in a big white wig. A 6 cents green, with value in rose red, has also appeared. The two little stamps are watermarked C. A. and the big monstrosity C. C. All are perf. 14."

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14. 6c green and rose

15c green and orange

Watermarked Crown and C. C. 15c ultramarine

MEXIOO.—We have received the beautiful new issue for this country and predict for them popularity with collectors. The watermark is somewhat of a novelty. It is "Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," in small sans serif capitals. The lines of the watermark extend diagonally across the sheet and are reproduced many times.

In addition to the adhesive stamps, there are a number of articles of postal stationery.

Adhesive stamps.





















Perforated.

c green

3c yellow brown

5c dark blue

10c brown lilac and orange 15c lavender and red brown 20c carmine and dark blue

50c red lilac and black 1p blue and black 5p rose and black

Envelopes.



White wove paper.
Size: 158x88 mm.
2c red
5c light blue
10c lilac
Wrappers.
Manila paper
Size: 125 x 300 mm.
1c green
2c red

Postal cards.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA



Size: 90 x 140 mm.
1c green
1x1c green, T4
2c red
2x2c red, T4
3c orange brown
3x3c orange brown, T4

Letter cards.



Size: 88 x 137 mm. 2c red, perf. III. 2x2c red, " 5c blue, " 5x5c blue, "

NEW SOUTH WALES,—We find we have omitted to chronicle the changed color of the 10p stamp, though it was received by us some months ago.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown N. S. W. Perforated 12.
10p purple.

NORTH BORNEO.—It appears that this country, as well as Labuan, felt the pressing need of a new series of stamps to meet the changed Postal Union rates.

Mr. J. M. Bartels informs the Metropolitan Philatelist that the set sent out by the Postal Union contains fifteen (? twelve) values, from 1c to \$10, all surcharged "4 cents"; also, a 4c stamp of a new design, like that described for Labuan.

Of the provisional set only six values appear to have been actually issued. It is stated that three of the surcharged values were abstracted from the package somewhere en route between London and Borneo. If apprehended, the thief should be rigorously dealt with—for not stealing the entire lot.

We list the values which we have received.

Adhesive stamps. Provisional issue. Perforated.

Surcharged

CENTS

4c on 5c orange and black

4c on 8c lilac and black 4c on 12c blue and black

4c on 18c green and black

4c on 24c claret and blue

Regular issue. 4c yellow brown and black

PERSIA.—In addition to the provisional adhesive stamps recently reported, we learn from the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* that the smallest of the surcharges was also applied to a variety of postal stationery of the current issue.

Envelopes.

Violet surcharge.

58 yellow

12s rose

1k violet

Wrappers.

Straw paper.

Violet surcharge.

2s brown

3s lilac

6s yellow

Postal cards.

Violet surcharge.

2s brown

2x2s brown, buff and greenish

5s carmine

5x5s carmine, buff and rose

QUEENSLAND.—We quote from the Australian Philatelist:

"Mr. F. Hagen sends us the new 5d with figures in the four angles. This appears to have been one of the last of Mr. Knight's efforts to produce a satisfactory impression with most primitive appliances. The figures are separately engraved by hand, and show marked variation in shape and size. Messrs, Smyth & Nicolle send us the new 1/2 d-a very shocking example of commonplace design and bad execution. A small copy of the Queen's portrait, as depicted on the current coinage, is in the upper part, and a large glaring "½d" fills the lower half. Inscriptions and foliage complete the design."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

½p blue green
5p violet brown

SALVADOR.—We have received from a correspondent the information that the wheel surcharge has been applied to the stamps of the 1898 issue, as well as of the 1899 issue. Mr. C. Witt informs us that the object of this surcharge is to distinguish the stamps that are actually sent to Salvador for use from the unissued remainders in the hands of the contractor.

We give the revised list of the stamps of the regular issues bearing this surcharge, also some varieties with double and triple surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

1808 issue.

ic orange vermilion

2c carmine

3c emerald green

5c blue green

10c ultramarine

13c brown red

Variety: Double surcharge.

roc ultramarine

1899 issue.

ic bistre brown

ac gray green

3c blue

5c brown orange

10c chocolate

12c dark gray green

13c lake

24c light blue

26c carmine rose

50c orange red

100c violet

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

5c brown orange

b. Triple surcharge

5c brown orange

Red surcharge.

1899 issue.

ic bistre brown

SAMOA.—By the last mail we have received a new provisional stamp, made by surcharging the current 5p stamp in two lines in sans serif capitals "PROVISIONAL GOVT." From Filatelic Facts and Fallacies we learn that the surcharge has been applied to other values of the series.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked N. Z. and star.

Red surcharge.

½p green

2p yellow

4p blue

2sh 6p mauve

Blue surcharge.

ip red

5p vermilion

6p maroon

1sh rose

SARAWAK.—In addition to the two provisional stamps previously report-

ed, a third has appeared, made by surcharging the 3c of the 1871 issue with a new value in two lines in black.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

2c on 3c brown on yellow

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 2 pence has reached us in a new color.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated.

2p purple.

Negri Sembilan.—Mr. J. M. Bartels reports in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* having seen a new stamp for this state, among some new issues received at the P. O. Department in Washington from the headquarters of the Postal Union. It is of the tiger head type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

1c lilac and green

Pahang.—The Monthly Journal reports the 5c stamp of the tiger head type surcharged "FOUR CENTS" in black, with a bar across the original value.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

4c on 5c lilac and ochre, black surcharge

surinam.—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung also reports the new stamps for this colony surcharged on those of Netherlands, as reported for Curacao and Dutch Indies. Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

50c on 50c bronze greeen and red brown

1gld on 1gld bronze green 2½gld on 2½gld brown lilac

TIMOR.—We have also received two provisionals for this colony, similar to those issued for Macao.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

10a on 16a dark blue on blue 20a on 31a red lilac on rose

TONGA.—A correspondent sends us the 1d of the current issue overprinted with the surcharge "T—L, 1 June, 1899", in two lines. Concerning this, he writes us that the letters "T. L." represent the names of the present king. Tubou, and his wife, Lavinia. They were married on the 1st of June of this year and the surcharge is intended to commemorate the event.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

T - L

Surcharged in black

1 June, 1899.

p brownish red and black

URUGUAY.—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung says that the 2 and 5 centimos stamps in the new colors have been surcharged "OFICIAL."

Official stamps.

Black surcharge.

2c orange 5c steel blue

VENEZUELA.—We have received several new varieties of the provisional issue of official stamps, chronicled in our number for November, also some inverted and double surcharges.

It is said that the normal surcharges are "5CMS" in violet on 50 centimes and "25CMS" in red on 1 bolivar, and that the other varieties are errors. For the sake of completeness we give the revised list.

Official stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1899

Surcharged

2 Cm2 . 2

Carmine surcharge.

5c on 5oc yellow and black

5c on 1b violet and black

25c on 50c yellow and black

25c on 1b violet and black

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

5c on 1b violet and black

25c on 5oc yellow and black

25c on 1b violet and black

b. Double surcharge.

25c on 50c yellow and black

Violet surcharge.

5c on 5oc yellow and black

5c on 1b violet and black

25c on 50c yellow and black

25c on 1b violet and black

Varieties :

Surcharge inverted. 5c on 50c yellow and black 5c on 1b violet and black 25c on 5oc yellow and black 25c on 1b violet and black

VICTORIA.—In addition to the new varieties previously chronicled, we find reported in the *Monthly Journal* a new stamp and three new envelopes.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
5p red brown
Envelopes.
White laid paper.
Size 147x90 mm.
pemerald green
1p rose red
2p lilac

National Philatelical Society.

The 373d meeting of the Society was held on Oct. 10th with President Perrin in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Perrin, Luff, Tuttle, O'Keefe, George, Lynde and W. S. Scott.

It was moved and seconded that the Special Committee on Counterfeits

be discharged. The motion was carried

The principal topic for discussion was the reports of the committees appointed to arrange for the celebration of the 25th Anniversary.

Adjournal at 10 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, Secretary.

The 374th meeting of the National Philatelical Society was held Nov. 14. Meeting was called to order 8.30 P. M., with President Perrin in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Rich was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Present, Messrs. Bruner, George, Luff, O'Keefe, Perrin, Rich and Tuttle.

The minutes of the 373d meeting were read and approved.

The Trustees reported the election of Mr. A. A. Austin to active membership.

The Committee on Entertainment presented its report, which was accepted, and the Committee discharged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Bruner exhibited his magnificent collection of the stamps of Switzerland, including the reconstructed plates.

Mr. Tuttle showed what is to be the first circuit of the National Philatelical Society, under its new Exchange Manager, and requests that members take a little more interest in sending stamps for his department.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

J. S. RICH, Secretary pro tem.

The 375th meeting of the National Philatelical Society was held November 28th. Meeting was called to order at 9 P. M., with President Perrin in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. George was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, George, O'Keefe, Perrin and Tuttle.

The President appointed Messrs. Andreini, George and Gregory a Committee on Nominations, who reported the following ticket for 1900:

President, Mr. P. F. Bruner; Secretary, Mr. J. W. George; Treasurer, Mr. Geo R. Tuttle; Trustees, Messrs. Percy G. Doane, J. O. Hobby, John Klemann, J. C. Morgenthau, Thos. J. O'Keefe and Albert Perrin.

A communication was read from T. Lalande, Hanoi, Tonkin, China, and referred to the President for reply.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

J. W. GEORGE, Secretary pro tem.

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock, p. M., at Menstell's Hotel, 36 Canal Street, Stapleton Staten Island, N. V. President, J. W. SITTIG; Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.
For information, address the Secretary, No. 311 East 30th Street, New York City Communications relating to exchange matters, address to Eugene Angell, 149 East 15th Street, New York City. Communications relating to examination of stamps, address to Henry Clotz, Box 999, New York City.

The 198th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held on Nov. 21st, 1899, at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. Members present; President J. W. Sittig in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, Adolph Lienhardt, E. Angell, R. H. Benary and Robt, S. Lehman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

A letter from the Section on Philately, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was read, which invites co-operation in the proposed Philatelic Exhibition. The sense of the meeting being favorable, the Secretary was instucted to obtain more particulars to enable further action.

A communication from Rev. C. H. Jones was read and acted upon.

The Postal Card Reporter No. 4 containing a catalogue of Postal Cards issued since January 1, 1898 was received from Mr. Lohmeyer; the Birmingham Society sends its Annual Report for year ending Sept., 1899. Received with thanks.

Adjournment followed at 9.45 P. M. after which the Exchange Manager exhibited a fine lot of stamps at low prices in his exchange circuit books.

Next meeting December 19th, 1899.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, Secretary,

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President:—W. B. Avery, Esq., President:—W. T. Wilson, Esq., Vice-Presidents:—R. Hollick, Esq., W. Pimm, Esq., Committee:—Mr. P. T. Deakin, Mr. T. W. Peck, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Mr. W. S. Vaughton, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer:—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., Official Address 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Nov. 2D-DISPLAY-SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

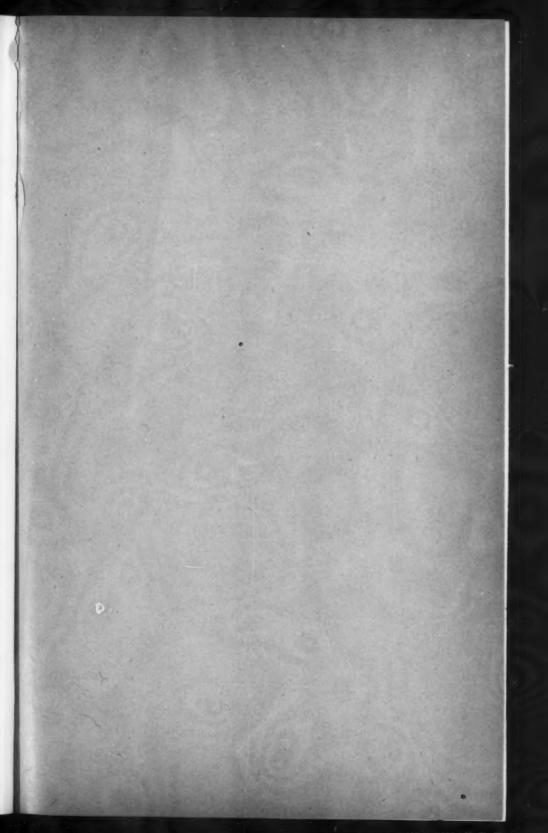
The following were unanimously elected members,—Dr. L. F. Houghton, Messrs. H. M. Hepworth, G. L. Edwards, J. W. Etherington, A. McDonald, J. W. Heath, H. Reeks, E. W. Smith-Delacour, W. E. Fowkes and F. H. Thompson.

It was incidentally mentioned that 41 members of the London Philatelic Society were members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. T. Lemaire for two bound copies of his catalogue.

Then followed a very interesting display and discussion of the stamps of South Australia, illustrated by the collections of Messrs. W. T. Wilson, W. Pimm and T. W. Peck. The discussion brought out the fact that many of the varieties cannot be supplied at catalogue values and that collectors would do well to fill in gaps before the rise which must inevitably take place in the next catalogue and which has already taken place in sales.





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